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# COMPENDIUM

OF THE MOST APPROVED

## MODERN TRAVELS.

CONTAINING

A distinct Account of the RELIGION, GOVERNMENT, COMMERCE, MANNERS, and NATURAL HISTORY of several Nations.

VOLUME THE THIRD.



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C O M P E N D I U M  
O F  
MODERN TRAVELS.

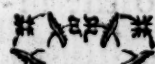


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T H E  
T R A V E L S  
O F  
Mr. H A N W A Y  
T H R O U G H

Russia, Persia, and other parts of Europe, for settling a trade upon the Caspian sea.

C H A P. I.

*An account of the Caspian trade, and Mr. Elton's proceedings; the occasion of Mr. Hanway's embarking; Riga described, also Narva, Dort, &c.*

 R. Hanway having with great  
 M justice remarked, that the glory  
 and strength of Great Britain depended in a peculiar manner upon her trade's being properly extended and

protected, by way of introduction to those transactions wherein he was personally concerned, proceeds to a review of the many attempts made from the year 1553 to 1738 for settling the Caspian trade, in which Mr. John Elton was, at the time of his embarking in it, deeply concerned.

THE design of this trade was to supply Persia with all sorts of woollen goods, &c. of the manufacture of Great Britain, at cheaper rates, and in greater quantities, than had been hitherto done by the way of Turkey; they were to be conveyed by Russia and the Caspian sea, and the returns were to be made in raw silk, and other valuable products of Persia. The British commodities were to have been embarked at London for Peterburgh, thence conveyed partly by land, partly by sea, to Astracan; at this last-mentioned town they were to be shipped on the Caspian sea for Astrabad, and so transported into the inland provinces of Persia.

MR. Elton, having long inhabited the different provinces which were to be affected by this trade, was now employed in the establishment of it. And, having procur-

ed proper seconds, and all necessary assistance from the Russian factors, in spite of almost insurmountable difficulties, he obtained from Mirza Kouli Khan, regent of Persia, a decree in favour of the English merchants.

He then returned to Peterburgh, where drawing up a pompous memorial, setting forth the vast advantages of this trade, his great knowledge therein, and indefatigable industry, he laid it before the honourable Mr. Finch, his Britannick majesty's minister at the Russian court, who, with the concurrence of the Russian company, transmitted it to the king, by whom it was referred to the consideration of the board of trade, and they reported the encouragement of it as very beneficial to the commerce of the nation. Hence arose a jealousy between the Turkey and Russian companies, which occasioned many important contests, nor was the East-India company without being in some measure alarmed.

HOWEVER, in spite of opposition, the Russian company carried their point, and the Caspian trade obtained the sanction of



parliamentary authority; factors were next sent to Persia, and Mr. Elton was much mortified at not being named as one of them; but he was soon after made commander of the first ship built at Casan for the British trade, and a large quantity of woollen goods consigned to his care about the year 1742.

ELTON, being a man of an ambitious turbulent disposition, no sooner arrived at Ghilan than he quarrelled with the Russian consul, and immediately entered the service of Shah Nadir, to improve the prince's naval force. Such a proceeding could not fail to make the company very uneasy, as the safety of their goods was thereby become precarious; and there was moreover some reason for them to fear the resentment of the court of Peterburgh, inasmuch as he was a superintendant of British commercial affairs. Whether his views were prudent, rash, or villanous, we shall not pretend to affirm; but it is certain, had his scheme of building ships for the Persians been crowned with success, it must have been of vast detriment to Russia, and perhaps to many other European pow-

ers. We have been the more explicit upon this head, as it was principally owing thereto that Mr. Hanway made the tour, for this just account whereof the public are indebted to him.

HAVING accepted of a partnership in Mr. Dingley's house in Petersburg, our author embarked in April on board a ship bound to Riga; and from the feeling manner in which he speaks of a sea-sickness, we must suppose him to have been strongly affected therewith. It is certainly hard to determine whether the motion of the ship, or the smell of the tar, or whether both these causes, conjoin to produce that distemper, than which surely nothing can be more acute. Gentle acids and cooling foods are the best antidotes against it. The month of May already smiled on the year when he entered the Baltick sea, where the wind was still cold, and the ice yet scarcely dispersed: from hence he passed into the Sound, a streight about two English miles a-cross, dividing the Swedish from the Danish continent.

ON the latter stands the castle of Kronenburgh, on the wall of which are mount-

ed some large pieces of cannon, and in the town are an English, French, Dutch, and Swedish consul. A place called Elfemburgh is situated on the former shore.

It was near the close of May when the ship which carried our author anchored in the bay of Riga, and he landed at a place at least half a day's journey from that city; nor was he allowed to go forward without being strictly examined at the castle of Dwenamund; and as Russia was then at war with Sweden, the officers were at first unwilling to let him pass, he not having a passport; however, a proper address to the purse soon removed every obstacle.

AT Riga he was received with great hospitality by the British factory, and more particularly by Mess. Spencers, to whom with great candour he acknowledges himself infinitely obliged. Here, to his great surprise, when he thought of proceeding for Petersburg, he was stopped by the governor, who would not permit him to proceed until he should receive an order for that purpose from court, he being particularly enjoined to act thus with regard to every stranger; and it was to no purpose

that Mr. Hanway produced recommendations from Mr. Nariskin, the then Russian minister at the court of London, to count Lestock, and to count Bestucheff, great chancellor of Russia. However, he spent his hours very agreeably while detained here, which was seventeen days; and, during that space, the weather was as hot as he had ever felt it in Portugal, an effect which he attributes to the shortness of the time in which the sun is absent from the horizon, not being so more than three or four hours at this season of the year; consequently neither the air nor earth have time to acquire a proper temperature, although the dews fall pretty constantly.

RIGA, is the capital of the province of Livonia; it lies in latitude fifty-seven, and was taken from the Swedes in the year 1710 by Peter the Great, after a severe siege of three months, in which the Swedish garrison were reduced from twelve to five thousand men, and above sixty thousand of the inhabitants perished by famine, plague, and the sword. The marks of the Russian bombardment still remain on many of the houses. Never was a town more



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gallantly defended, and nothing but a genius great as that of Peter could have subdued it. The capitulation to which he agreed was much to the honour of the Swedes; and, to the glory of that intrepid hero, let it be observed, that he religiously adhered to it even in the most trifling articles.

THE river Dwena, which falls into the gulph of Riga, and upon the banks of which this city is built, is generally frozen up from the end of November to the middle of March, and when the ice breaks, it comes down the stream with a rapidity and force sufficient to carry all before it; for this reason no bridge can stand upon this river, over which people pass in summer upon rafts joined together, and lying even with the surface of the water. The chief exports here are hemp, flax, masts, and timber: they formerly sent vast quantities of corn to Sweden and other countries, but this trade is now prohibited upon political accounts.

IT is said the merchants of Riga have sometimes loaded five hundred vessels annually, three hundred of which were

Dutch; however, the number has of late much decreased, as the trade of the United Provinces has decayed. The streets are very narrow, the houses not more than two stories high, with steep roofs for carrying off the water, which is very penetrating when the snow melts. The cellars are used as store-houses for flax and other commodities, and you pass to the parlour and dining-room through the coach-house.

THE language of this place, as well as of many other parts of Livonia, is German, but the peasants of the neighbourhood speak a dialect that differs from it much, called Unduetch.

THE soil is for the most part sandy, at least near the city; but the scene diversifies, and presents some pleasing prospects on the road to Peterburgh, for which place Mr. Hanway set forwards on the seventeenth of June, in a sleeping waggon, being furnished with very bad horses by the post. This inconvenience is in some measure compensated for, by the cleanliness of the houses, and the shortness of the stages. One of the stations for changing horses is at Dort,



situated upon the river Embeck, where they trade in corn and flax. The people here imagine, that their wheat, in three years, degenerates from corn into rye: the substance and size of the grain in reality diminishes, and this perhaps proceeds from an unskilful cultivation of the soil, which is, moreover, at best, but indifferent; on the contrary, that of Hungary is not only rich, but the husbandmen knowing and industrious; and grain thrives so well among them, that they affirm their rye becomes wheat in three years.

FROM Dort, Mr. Hanway proceeded to Narva, the capital of Estonia; it is a neat, small, well fortified town, and carries on a great trade with different nations, for flax and timber. Their imports are tobacco, salt, and bale goods: at present they are building a pier, to preserve ships of burthen from the violence of the north winds; to which they are much exposed, being forced to anchor in an open road; for none that exceed one hundred and twenty tons can come up to the town. It was here, that in the memorable year of 1700, a handful of Swedes drove before them an army

of one hundred thousand Russians; the scale of contest turned in four years after, the Russians took the town, and have held it ever since. Nor have the inhabitants any reason to repine at the change of their master, for the Czar left them in possession of their antient immunities, which they still enjoy.

JULY the tenth, he arrived at Petersburg, not having been quite four days between it and Riga. The first prospect of this city is pleasing; and the houses are regularly built in the Italian taste: it lies E. and W. upon the banks of the river Narva, to the extent of two English miles, or thereabouts. Petersburg was founded by Peter the Great; and though it has neither walls nor gates, yet it would be difficult for an army to approach it, on account of the marshes of Ingria which lie to the westward; and those of Finland and Carelia to the northward: and on the east it is guarded by the gulph of Finland. Peter built it upon the model of Amsterdam; however, there have been some errors in the execution of the plan, several of the houses being too near the canals, which in-

perfect this elegant metropolis of the Russian empire. Formerly the buildings here were all of wood; but the use of this material is now only permitted in the suburbs. In the citadel, there is nothing remarkable, but a prison for offenders against the state; and a handsome church, wherein Peter the Great and his empress Catherine lie interred.

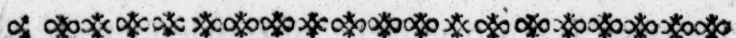
HERE are some broad streets regular and well built, and among its most elegant structures, we may reckon the great chancellor's house, that of the vice-chancellor, count Gallowins, &c. they are mostly brick plaistered over, in a manner that renders this casing not very durable, because done in a hurry. Though the climate is so very cold, yet they have more windows than are generally made use of in England. The reigning empress has a taste; and an Italian architect, who has been settled here many years, has contributed not a little to the beauty of the city. Ships of war are built at the admiralty; and close to it there is an elegant palace on the south of the Neva, near the center of the city.

THE summer palace and gardens lie on

the east, and here are fine walks and choice statues; but no variety of garden productions, as the place is a flat. Near it is the theatre; this was erected in the room of a wooden one, which was much larger, but burned down to the ground. The exhibitions are French comedies, and Italian operas, the charges of which are borne by the empress. Signior Bonechi the poet laureat, whose talents, though very great, are the least of his virtues, has composed and revised several of the operas; all foreigners of distinction are invited to partake of these diversions, as well as to the balls, masquerades and concerts, which are frequently given at court, though the empress rather delights in private parties at the houses of some of her favourites. The court of Russia has the reputation of being very brilliant; and it is certain, no people upon earth affect more magnificence in dress than the courtiers: upon the whole, this city abounds with all the necessaries of life: and the climate is wholesome.

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## C H A P. II.

*Some entertaining anecdotes relating to that illustrious monarch Peter the Great; our author sets out for Persia; describes the road.*

**H**AVING made thus much mention of Peterburgh, not to say something of its great founder would be a sort of injustice to his memory that he does not deserve, since no man's life ever afforded a greater variety of incidents worthy record, or actions more deserving the attention and best applause of posterity.

THAT prince who succeeds either by hereditary right or election to the government of a civilized and flourishing nation, deserves great praise for conducting himself in such a manner as to continue those advantages which he found his people blessed with at the commencement of his sovereignty. But how much greater is that monarch, who, from a taste of ignorant barbarity, by the most indefatigable indu-

stry and amazing genius, effects a general reformation of manners, introduces arts and sciences, giving thereby a strength to the body politic, which was never known before? This will appear a task the more difficult if we consider that there is a natural obstinacy incident to all nations, which vehemently opposes any infringement upon the customs of antiquity; and this violent attachment to hereditary ignorance is the more prevalent, according to the degree of abstraction any people live in: general intercourse, where there are tolerable intellects to assist, generally gets the better of so confined and prejudicial a way of thinking.

WHEN we view the state of Russia and its inhabitants previous to Peter the Great, and consider it in a comparative view with the alteration his administration made, we must allow that nothing but the most enterprizing genius and invincible resolution could have formed and executed so astonishing a reformation; nor can we give the merited praise to the prince who projected and finished so arduous, so necessary, and so glorious a task.

THE earliest parts of this prince's life gave signal proofs of a mind formed for great actions: the knowledge he had industriously gained of other nations, their policy, arts, and literature, made him weep for the ignorance and barbarity of his own. However, he did not let this paternal feeling sink him into despondency; hope touched him with the noble emulation of true greatness, and he resolved to pursue it by that path which his discerning genius marked out as the shortest, and most secure of success.

To compass the great end in view, this prince wisely cast off the exalted advantages of empire, and humbled himself to the lowest offices, the laborious drudgery of life; he rightly judged that personal example, assisted by his absolute authority, could alone inspire his people with just sentiments, or compel them to a necessary obedience. For this glorious purpose it was he left his own court, and travelled, not as an emperor, but a man, to all such places as he thought might furnish him with useful knowledge; of which peregrination several historians have given a gene-

ral account; therefore upon the present occasion we shall only offer to the reader some anecdotes which are not common, and which serve to illustrate the character of Peter, truly stiled the Great.

IN Amsterdam he entered in the dock-yard as a common carpenter, under the name of Peter Michailo, being known only to the master of the yard. It happened one day that by mistake he took up the tools of another person instead of his own, which occasioned some warm words between him and his fellow carpenter, who, upon Peter's making some hesitation at delivering up the tools, gave him a blow. The master of the yard, being informed of this matter, sent for the supposed offender, and reprimanded him very severely before the emperor, who, entirely divested of the insolence of power, replied, The man is in the right, and I am in fault; so made up the quarrel by giving his antagonist money. Here true dignity of soul appeared, which could so dispassionately consider so interesting a circumstance, and give rather a partial judgment against himself, than derive any advantage from that greatness he chose



to lay aside; greatness which he knew was not to be discovered in his present disguise, therefore could claim no distinction or respect. As every human being is liable to some imperfection, it would be a piece of partial ignorance not to acknowledge that this prince had several failings: he has been represented cruel; however, we cannot discover any thing in his conduct that should not rather be interpreted a steady resolution than brutal cruelty. His situation was such as made chastisement, and that of the rough fort, necessary; exemplary punishments were loudly called for by the obstinacy and villany which prevailed among many of his subjects, and, happily for the nation, he had a mind which could withstand the feeble and prejudicial failings of nature; but we are not from thence to conclude, that he took a particular pleasure in tormenting his fellow creatures; on the contrary, I think we may very reasonably acquit him upon this principle, that greatness and cruelty of mind are incompatible: besides, there is a circumstance related of him which more immediately tends to rescue his charac-

ter from so injurious a charge as that of cruelty.

ONE Miss Hamilton, a maid of honour to the empress Catherine, had an amour which produced at different times three children. She always pleaded sickness; but Peter being suspicious, ordered a physician to attend her, who soon made the discovery; it also appeared that a sense of shame, and a dread of public reproach, had triumphed over humanity's tenderest feeling, maternal affection, and that the children had been put to death as soon as born. Peter enquired if the father had been privy to these murders; but the mother declared him innocent, and acknowledged, that she had always deceived him, by pretending the children were sent to nurse. Justice now called on the emperor to punish the offence: the lady was much beloved by the empress, who pleaded strenuously in her favour: but, though the amour was pardonable, the murder was not; wherefore Peter ordered this unhappy and unnatural criminal into confinement, where he visited her; and, the fact being confessed, he pronounced sentence of death up-

on her with tears, telling her, that his duty as a prince called on him for that justice which her crime had made necessary; therefore that she must prepare for death. He attended her to the scaffold, where he embraced her with great tenderness and sorrow. To this some add, that, when her head was struck off, he took it up, and kissed the lips while yet they trembled with the remains of life; a circumstance somewhat extraordinary in its nature, yet very consistent with the peculiarity of his character.

THE prevailing foible of this great man was his love of women; and here he sunk from that dignity of soul which cast a lustre over most other actions of his life, into the abject slave of inordinate desires: nevertheless he still kept clear of the inconveniences of pleasure and pain which frequently attend an unlimited indulgence, or imprudent restriction of such a passion: to this also we may add, that, considering his situation in life, he was far from being either delicate or expensive in his amours.

ONE part of this monarch's dispositi-

on reflected great glory on his character, namely, his patronage of merit, to which he paid so just and great a regard, that he made it the sole recommendation to preferment.

UPON the whole, this monarch spared no pains to make his people happy among themselves, and formidable to their neighbours. The external glare of grandeur he despised; and by personal example, as we have already hinted, inspired his people with a glorious and laudable spirit of emulation, the happy effects of which are publicly manifested in the present strength of the Russian empire. In short, it may with great justice be said, that he undertook many Herculean labours, and, by the most invincible perseverance and unparalleled resolution, perfected much the greater part of those daring enterprizes which his fruitful genius projected.

OUR traveller having settled all his affairs in Peterburgh, let us leave the Czar Peter, to follow him into Persia, for which kingdom he departed, being employed by the British factory to convey thirty-seven bales of English cloth into that country.



THE method of doing it is by loading post-horses, for providing which he had a particular commission; and, on the first of September, set forward on his journey.

GREAT care is taken to mend the roads adjacent to St. Peterburgh, or they would be impassable; and they were at this time very bad, the rainy season being come on. On the 11th in the evening he reached Preeftan, and the next day arrived on the banks of the river Volcoff, which are pleasant, and well manured.

HERE he was somewhat delayed in his passage across the river by the insolence of the ferryman, the peasants of this country entertaining a very contemptible opinion of all traders; a little correction, however, soon brought him to his duty.

ON the 14th he reached Bronitz, where the weather was much milder, the road open and pleasant, the land well improved, and provisions extremely cheap.

AFTER some few difficulties in procuring a fresh supply of horses here, he departed for Valdac, a small town, the property of a considerable monastery situated on an adjacent island.

THE inhabitants are mostly descendants from the Poles, made prisoners in former wars; but the distinction is now almost lost.

THE person and dress of these women are neater and more comely than those of the Russian peasants; but an excessive inclination to laughter, and their painted faces, greatly diminish their natural beauty.

THEY take great delight in little amorous songs, which seem to have been inspired by the many pleasant prospects and scenes of delight this place affords.

THE next day, after passing several branches of the Mista and Twerfa, our adventurer reached Twere, where he increased the number of his horses, on account of the bad roads he heard he was to pass.

TWERE is an antient but not a beautiful city, situate on each side of the Twerfa, a branch of the great river Volga.

IT is the chief rendezvous of all traders on the banks of the Volga, who bring hither great quantities of rock salt, caviare, and fish; carrying back bale goods, corn, meal, and all kinds of groceries.

AFTER passing through several small villages, in a few days he reached Moscow, the metropolis of the Russian empire. It is built much after the eastern manner, having many houses with gardens, but few regular streets.

THE situation is extremely pleasant, and particularly rendered so by the river Moskwa, which winds through the heart of the city: but the frequent fires which have happened here have prevented the residence of many persons of distinction.

THE number of churches and chapels are computed at about one thousand eight hundred, but many of them very mean, and the paintings insignificant.

THE most remarkable thing here is the great bell, which cost a vast sum of money, and weighs near four hundred and forty-three thousand nine hundred and seventy-two pounds.

THE folly of the persons who caused it to be made is no less surprising than its weight and size, and the sound rather amazes and deafens than pleases the inhabitants.

IT was formerly hung over a pit, but

the beam which supported it being destroyed by fire, the bell tumbled to the bottom, whereby a breach was made in it, and in this spot it has ever since remained.

Moscow being in the heart of the empire, is inhabited by the chief merchants and manufacturers of the country, and such nobility as do not attend the court.

THE city having suffered so much and so often by fire, their wood-houses are, by a decree of the Russian senate, limited to certain quarters thereof, the structures being in other places rebuilt with brick and stone.

THE inhabitants generally prefer wood, on account of its cheapness.

THE city is computed within these twenty years to have lost thirty thousand houses by fire alone, and that which happened in the year 1752 is said to have extended two English miles in two hours time.

IT is observable, that there are here to be seen many tracks of the antient Russian customs not to be found at St. Petersburg, on which account the for-



mer is by many persons greatly preferred.

ON September 24th, Mr. Hanway left Moscow, and, after passing through some small villages, reached Kolumna the ensuing night.

THIS city makes the best appearance of any in this part of the world, being well walled, and having many good stone and brick buildings.

FROM thence he proceeded through several other villages, which, together with the inhabitants, made a very indigent appearance; and, on the first of October, entered the Step.

THE next day's journey brought him to Novochooperskaja, the proper boundary of Russia, on the river Choper.

IT is fortified with pallisadoes, a dry moat, and a rampart, on which some small pieces of artillery are mounted.

IT is almost surrounded by a pleasant grove of oaks, and the adjacent country is very beautiful.

HE next arrived at Urjupin, a Cossack village, where the people were remarkably

neat and clean, and the women handsome and comely.

THEY wear a cap, rising eight inches from the forehead, with two points, in form of a crescent, and their shifts are ornamented with a red cross; but the unmarried women wear their hair plaited behind, after the Russian manner.

THE Cossacks are a species of Tartars: their name signifies free-booters, but in their manners they are civilized, and entirely faithful to the Russian empire.

THEY are at all times ready to attend the army, and generally supply numbers of horses; yet they receive no pay except in war, and then it is but inconsiderable; yet, being quite exempt from taxes, they are not at all inclined to forsake their masters.

THEY are as gallant as well as a sober people, and many of them are said to have large possessions.

HEREABOUTS were seen prodigious flights of blue pigeons, many of which our adventurer killed and eat.

AFTER passing the Choper and the Don he arrived at Grigoriskoi, which forms a

kind of peninsula, and is plentifully stocked with cray-fish.

THEY have both fish and fowl in abundance, and the inhabitants are remarkable for marrying very young.

NEXT day brought him under the lines thrown up from the Don to the Volga, where Peter the Great had began to form a canal, in order to join them together, and by that means to open a communication with Turkey; but the hardness of the soil prevented his completing the design.

THE Kooban Tartars were originally very formidable here, and used to commit many depredations, carrying off the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, together with their horses, which served for food as well as ordinary uses.

ON the plains near Zaritzen they feed dromedaries, which much resemble camels.

ZARITZEN is near seven hundred miles from Moscow, on an high bank of the Volga, from whence it commands a very pleasant prospect.

IT is defended by a garrison of three thousand men, furnished with artillery; and

surrounded by a deep ditch. The buildings are mean, and the inhabitants few.

IN a valley on the south side of the Volga, the Kalmuck Tartars encamp; they are in alliance with the Russians, by whom they are kept in awe.

THEY are a fierce people, and feed on the flesh of all animals, whether they have been killed or perished by the foulest disorders.

THEIR dead bodies are thrown to the dogs; whereof as many as are devoured by more than six dogs, are held an honour; others a disgrace to their relations.

THEY worship images formed out of small pieces of wood, whereon some resemblance of features is rudely carved, and they then dress them up with rags. These they caress and adore in fine and prosperous seasons; but when the contrary happens, they despise and revile them.

THEY seem to have no idea of the immortality of the soul, nor any care about either happiness or misery in a future state.

THEY are confined by the Russians to the banks of the Volga, below Astracan, on



account of their former cruel and frequent violences.

ON leaving Zaritzen, our traveller prepared for his voyage down the Volga; and hereof he learned, that many robberies and murders were committed by the lower sort of people, who, being kept by the Russians in a state of strict vassalage, turn pirates in order to shake off their slavery, and gratify their avarice.

THEIR gangs consist of 20, 40, and sometimes 80 persons, and when closely pursued, they turn Mahomedans, and put themselves under the protection of the Persians.

As their cruelties are great to others, so is the punishment inflicted on them when taken.

THEY are hung up alive on a gallows erected in a boat, built for that purpose, and pushed off from the shore, being set afloat with the stream.

No person is to yield them relief, on pain of undergoing the same punishment, without the ceremony of a trial.

SOMETIMES they remain there five days alive, during which time excess of pain for-

ces them to utter the most horrid imprecations.

IN the first part of his voyage, he described several birds, bigger than swans, and much resembling them in their feet and beaks. The Russians call them *dika baba*, which signifies *a wild old woman*: and use their fat as a cure for aches and bruises.

AFTER stopping a short time at Chernoy-are, which is reckoned the midway between Zaritzen and Astracan, they arrived at the latter, without observing any thing worthy notice, except a great quantity of wrecks on each side the river, and most of the adjacent towns and villages much damaged by fire; which happened during the last war with the Turks.

ASTRACAN is the metropolis of a kingdom of the same name, situated within the limits of Asia; and was formerly subject to the Tartars, but is now under the Russian government.

THE city and suburbs include about five miles. The former is surrounded by a brick wall, above 200 years old, in a very ruinous condition.

THEIR houses are built with wood, and

mostly mean. Their land is extremely fertile, and produces great plenty of fruits; amongst which their water-melons are held in great esteem.

YET the climate is in general unhealthy, occasioned by the adjacent marshy grounds, and the excessive floods in autumn.

FROM the latter end of July, to the beginning of October, the country is so infested with locusts, that the whole sky is darkened with them. Their size is from two to two and a half inches long. They fly as long as they are able, and wheresoever they fall, devour every thing that is green.

THE commerce, which, at present, is confined to the empress's dominions and Persia, would be more considerable than it is, were it not for the troubles of the latter, and the frequent revolts and insolencies of the Tartars.

THEIR trade to Persia consists in red leather, linens, woollens, and European manufactures; in return whereof, they import wrought and raw silks, stuffs, rice, cotton, and drugs.

THE Indian pagans have a temple in

this city, wherein they adore a pa-god; an image ugly and deformed to a degree of horror.

THEIR devotion is in silence and prostrations; except that the priest, at certain intervals, utters an invocation to the Lord of nature, through the mediation of Mahomet.

WHEN any of their daughters are marriageable, her tent is covered with white linen, and a painted cloth on the top, tied with red strings. A painted waggon is placed on the side of the tent, which is to be her marriage-portion; and the girl is generally disposed of to him who gives the father the richest present.

IN regard to their burials, they are particularly nice; their graves are very deep, lined with bricks, white-washed on the inside, and a cover built over them. Thick walls are likewise raised round each tomb, whereon are fixed one or more white flags, according to the character of the deceased.





## C H A P. III.

*A short account of the Volga. Kalmucks settlements described. Account of the Caspian sea. Description of the bay and city of Astrabad. A rebellion breaks out, and Astrabad is taken. Mr. Hanway's loss; he escapes from the city. Adventures on his journey to the province of Mazanderan.*

**A**FTER staying some short time at Astracan, our voyager proceeded on his passage down the Volga.

THIS river was antiently called the Rha, and for extent and depth, is reputed one of the noblest in the world. It runs near 3000 English miles, before it reaches the Caspian sea.

IT is of the greatest utility to the whole Russian empire, not only in regard to commerce, but as it has been a means of reducing the different tribes of Tartars who frequent its borders.

HE observed several Kalmucks on the shore, who reside in tents, to the amount

of 30 or 40 in each settlement. They are a miserable poor people, subsisting solely on the coarse fish which they take in the Volga; for which reason, it is not hard to account for the many robberies and murders committed in these parts.

AMONG the different sorts of fish taken in this river, which they send either salted or frozen to many parts of the Russian empire, they have a considerable commerce in caviare, in preparing of which they are also particularly skilful.

ON his entrance into the Caspian sea, he observed the shore for many miles to have the appearance of a very pleasant fertile country, agreeably diversified with groves, pastures, and arable lands.

WHEN the Russians first navigated this sea, they are said to have found but five feet water for near nine leagues to the south and south-east of Chitirie Bogorie; but within these 30 years, the water has risen so considerably, that, at some distance from shore, Mr. Hanway in vain endeavoured to find a bottom, with a line of 450 fathoms.

PASSING by several stupendous moun-

tains, on the 3d of December he made Langarood bay, and in some few days reached Astrabad, which lies in the south-east corner of the Caspian.

IN his passage hither, he was a long time in sight of a remarkable mountain, called Demoan, on which the Persians report the ark to have rested; it is said to be 30 leagues within land. At the distance of four or five leagues from shore it was easily to be discerned, rising in the form of a pyramid.

ON entering the bay of Astrabad, he remarked the sea to have made such, and so many inroads, that it was no easy matter to land; whole trunks of trees filling up the shore in many places. Several fires were soon seen blazing on the banks; it being their custom to alarm the inhabitants, for fear of a surprise from the pirates, by whom they had frequently been plundered.

HOWEVER, being soon made sensible that Mr. Hanway had no hostile intention, they conducted him towards the city. Hazy weather, and several cross incidents prevented his arrival for some days; du-

ring which he was obliged to pitch a tent for his immediate residence. The natives made large fires and danced round it, seeming highly transported; entertaining him with songs, which were mostly full of compliments and welcomes to him as a stranger and an European.

DURING the night he was sorely disturbed with the howling and barking of the jackalls, wherewith this part of the country was much infested.

HOWEVER, without any great difficulty, he at length reached Astrabad. His first care was to pay a visit to the governor; from whom he met a very polite reception, and promises of the best treatment and accommodation.

THE people here he observed were particularly fond of tobacco; insomuch, that some of them would draw in so great a quantity of smoak, that they puffed it out again from the nose.

THE Persians in general are delicately made, and regularly featured; they have an extreme polite address to strangers, and a great appearance of affection, but a good deal of cunning and equivocation under it.



THEIR manner of addressing is by putting their hand to their breast, and bowing their head. Those who are more familiar, press your hand between both theirs, and then raise it to their forehead, to denote the cordial esteem they have for you.

AFTER enquiring what difficulties lay on the road to Mesched; and being assured they were few and insignificant, he determined to quit this city, of which he had entertained but an indifferent opinion, and would have proceeded with all expedition to Mesched, but was for some time detained by an unexpected calamity.

SCARCE had he reached the further gate, when he was alarmed with the sound of trumpets; and from the distracted cries and behaviour of the people, he learned that a rebellion had broken out in a neighbouring province, and the rebels were now moving on to surprise and possess themselves of the city of Astrabad, the king's treasure, and our traveller's caravan of goods.

THE governor and his secretary, jealous of their own safety, and despairing to de-

send the city, disguised themselves like peasants, and made their escape.

AT four the next morning, after a brisk, though irregular discharge of musquetry, the city was surrendered.

THE conquerors seized the city drums, and with great noise and confusion proceeded through the streets; after which, a party of 14 armed men, with two persons of high distinction at their head, entered the house where our traveller was; but instead of doing him an injury, (as he feared they would) they only enquired into the quantity of effects he was possessed of, and assured him they would pay him for his caravan, (which they had already seized) as soon as their government should be established.

HE underwent but one hardship and indignity, (except the loss of his goods) and that was being excluded from the habitable part of his house; and the treatment the whole city met from the besiegers was much milder than could be expected.

It was remarkable, that but one man was slain, and that, as it were providenti-

ally; he having been a servant to a very wicked master, by whose direction he had actually put to death their last lawful king.

THE Turkumans beginning to grow very clamorous, and to have many quarrels and skirmishes among themselves, Mr. Hanway could not but dread a longer abode in this city.

FOR his departure, however, it was necessary to make some friend among the rebel chiefs, in order to facilitate the means.

HAVING fortunately secreted a piece of rich silk, he presented it to the new governor, and implored his assistance. The project succeeded to his wish, and the next morning he took his leave of that city, guarded by 25 persons; (20 whereof were common villagers) first having, through his own interest, retrieved 160 crowns, with all his baggage and arms.

AMONG the many losses he had suffered, he found much inconvenience from that of his horse, which one of the rebel chiefs had deprived him of. The villagers conducted him over several ditches, and thro' pathless woods, for many miles, till they brought him to a ruined cottage. The

greatest difficulty he found now, was to prevent the jackalls running away with his baggage in the night; those creatures being remarkably fond of leather, and likewise so very domestic, as to pass over his bed frequently while he reposed himself.

IN the prosecution of his journey, he saw the ruins of Tarabad, once famous for the residence of the Persian kings; but having been often plundered by the Turkumans, is now almost entirely abandoned.

HIS conductors had engaged to see him safe to Baltrush, the capital of Maranderan; but hearing there were forces raising in that quarter to oppose the Astrabad rebels, they refused to proceed any further.

THEY at length, however, by means of prayers and threats, were induced to shew him to a small cottage, a few miles further, on the banks of the river, where he might procure a canoe. He did so, and with the help of mild easterly breezes reached Meshedizar.





## C H A P. IV.

*Mr. Hanway's adventures in retiring from the Turkumans through the province of Mazanderan; arrival at Langarood; account of the Persian customs and manner of living; description of Casbin, and the new palace.*

AS they were raising forces in Meschedizar, both by sea and land, to oppose the rebels; our adventurer waited on one of the chief officers, to whom making his difficulties known, he procured from him an horse for himself and four mules for his servants.

THUS accoutred he proceeded to Balfrush, where he was further encouraged with hopes from the Persian merchants that the Shah would make good his loss at Astrabad.

HE was now in danger of falling a second time into the hands of plunderers, this city being besieged by the Turkumans, who were actually entering one gate of the city while the Khan was retreating at the other.

THIS last party our adventurer endeavoured to keep company with, in order to be protected in some measure from the ill usage of any detached bands of the enemy.

DEPENDING on the promises of the Khan to relieve and protect him as far as lay in his power, he travelled with him and his associates for some days till they reached the Vizir's house, where they were all to reside that night, the Khan still giving Mr. Hanway the strongest assurances of his assistance.

NOTWITHSTANDING all his apparent good professions, the Khan, in the dead of the night, renewed his march, taking with him all the baggage, horses, arms, and every thing of value, leaving our traveller with only three servants, and no means of pursuing his journey but on foot.

THIS however he was unable to resent, and therefore determined to make what expedition he could to overtake them; which he did, after a few hours walk, in an extreme dark and rainy night.

HE had discretion enough now to conceal his anger, and to make use of the most submissive intreaties to be again supplied

with horses, which were at length granted, on his paying a very exorbitant price for the hire of them.

THIS he was enabled to do from the small sum he received at Astrabad, and from being possessed of some pieces of silk, which he had folded round his body to preserve him from the inclemency of the weather.

THUS, once again provided for, he continued his march with the forces, though often left behind, and as often recovering them; there being frequent interruptions of rivers, which, at this season, were hardly fordable, and the north wind made so great a furge that many of their horses were drowned.

EARLY one morning the advanced guard gave the alarm of a body of Turkumans being posted in a wood through which they must necessarily pass: on this the Khan gave orders to fire in upon them. On coming up with the supposed enemies, they proved only twenty unarmed Afghans, who were going to Nadir's camp as recruits.

SOON after this the Khan, whose fears augmented every shrub into a party of the

foes, being weary of the journey, took his leave of the rest of the officers, and departed with a small detachment to Tunicabune, under pretence of putting a more immediate stop to the progress of the rebels.

HIS departure proved very fortunate to our adventurer, who received very sincere kindness and good treatment from the officer that succeeded in command, and was now supplied with food, which he had not tasted for more than forty hours.

THE marshy woods through which they passed, and the trees which the sea had washed down, much retarded their progress, and rendered it disagreeable; but the delicate freshness of the air, and a delightful prospect (to which they had been long unaccustomed) of several recesses in the mountains, stored with a profusion of vines, oranges and lemon trees, served to alleviate the difficulty.

HAVING now passed through the whole province of Mazanderan without any further extreme hardships, they arrived at Langarood, where Mr. Hanway took his leave of the officer who had so befriended



him during the latter part of his journey, returning many grateful thanks for his civilities.

BEING flattered with repeated assurances that the Shah would make amends for the loss he had sustained, he staid no longer in Langarood than while he could procure a good reinforcement of beasts and necessaries, and then proceeded with the utmost expedition towards the camp.

HE passed in his way thither through Ghilan, which he observed to be in a very ruinous condition, though reputed better circumstanced than any province in Persia.

THE people of this country in general, ignorant of the late improvements made among the Russians, look on themselves to be far superior to them, relying much on the antiquity of their monarchy and government.

IT is somewhat remarkable in their hours of conversation, even in the largest assemblies, if the oldest man in the company attempts to speak, though ever so poor and mean, they treat him with a particular deference, and observe the strictest attention.

THE Persians hold it an abomination to cut either bread or meat after it is dressed, for which reason the former is made into thin cakes for the conveniency of breaking it easily, and the latter so prepared as it may be divided with the fingers.

FROM Ghilan he departed for Reshed, and found much inconvenience still from the heavy rains and the marshiness of the soil; for, though there were many bridges in the way, they were almost wholly neglected: the heat of the weather likewise fatigued him much, though it was in the month of February.

IN this last city he received information from the governor that the Shah was in Turkey, or near the borders of Syria; and, being still determined to repair his losses, if possible, he provided himself with tents, mules, horses, arms, and other necessaries, and without delay set forward for the camp.

THE adjacent country abounds with fields of rice, and large plantations of mulberry trees: some of the mountains are covered with cypress trees, others are naked rocks rising upon other rocks to a vast height.

SOME miles distant stands Rustumabad, a ruined caravanfarie, famous for having been the rendezvous of a band of robbers; thence he proceeded to Roodbar, on the banks of the river Kizilafan, where the country is plentifully stored with olive and orange trees.

HE passed the river in canoes, in which the baggage was loaded, while the horses and mules swam over, but several were carried off to near a quarter of a mile's distance by the rapidity of the current.

ON the other side of the river the climate was entirely altered, as the country was quite mountainous; and the wind blew so hard that they were frequently obliged to dismount, for fear of being blown down the precipices.

THE path in many places was not two feet wide, on one side whereof the mountain rises prodigiously steep, and on the other side, at a great depth, lies a valley; in which are several branches of the Kizilazan. This river he was obliged to cross above thirty times in two hours on the ensuing day, the road being so very irregu-

lar, and the rocks rising perpendicularly from the water in many places.

IN three days time he reached the great plain of Casbin, where the ground was then covered three feet deep with snow, inso-much that it was extremely difficult to keep the right road.

THE quarters he was generally obliged to take up with at night were ruined stables, the villages and towns through which he passed now being very mean.

THE houses on this plain are built in such a manner that half of them are under the surface of the earth, and the tops of them are formed into a cone, for the convenience of carrying off the snow.

SOME miles beyond the plain stands the city of Casbin, where our adventurer was detained some time on account of the weather, the couriers having been so hurt by the reflection of the sun on the snow that it had well nigh deprived them of sight. It is however observable, that their harvest depends on the quantity of snow that falls.

CASBIN stands on a very high land, surrounded with mountains at some miles distance. The air is remarkably fine, and



extremely piercing in the night, though their days are very hot.

THEIR water is exceeding bad, which, together with the sudden changes of weather, affect strangers in such an extraordinary manner, that many of them leave written records of their disorder on the walls of the great caravanfarié.

THE reason why their houses are generally below the surface of the earth is, for the convenience of receiving water. They are built with sun-dried bricks, and with flat roofs, on which the inhabitants frequently sleep.

IN one division of the house they eat and dispatch their business; the other part is reserved for the women, into which no man is permitted to come except the master of it. It is called Haram, which signifies, *prohibited to men*.

THE floors are covered with large worsted carpets. There are niches in the wall to answer the purpose of tables; and on the sides of the room are felts, about a yard broad and two or three yards long, made thick and soft with wool or camel's hair, for sitting on.

It is the custom here, as in most parts of Asia, to make but two meals, whereof the evening meal is most considerable. Their hour of dining is eleven in the forenoon, and their chief diet consists of cheese somewhat like our curds, comfits, cakes of bread, and milks differently prepared. After dinner they constantly sleep two or three hours at this season of the year.

THE English company in Isfahan had formerly a considerable trade all over the empire, particularly in that city and this of Casbin; but they are both now miserably reduced, the one from the number of twelve thousand elegant houses to that of eleven hundred, and the other from an hundred thousand to the small amount of five thousand.

THE new palace in this city, which Nadir Shah built adjoining to the old one, makes a very splendid appearance; the entrance is formed by an avenue of lofty trees near three hundred yards long and twenty yards broad; the wall around it is an English mile and an half in circumference.

AN arched gate is the only entrance, the top whereof is formed into several squares, adorned with lofty trees, fountains, and running water.

THE apartments are raised above six feet from the ground, ornamented in the Indian taste.

THE cielings are formed into different partitions, embellished with moral sentences in very legible characters. Most of the windows are of thick coloured glass, painted with such art that the glass seems cut into the several figures it is designed to represent.

THE rooms are lined with stocco work curiously painted, and there are looking-glasses and chimney-pieces of different dimensions set in the walls.

THERE are some apartments below ground admirably contrived for coolness, and adorned with several figures, painted by European artists, but very indifferently executed.

THE Shah is said to have in his treasury somewhere hereabouts above twenty millions of crowns, part whereof consists of large ingots of gold run into cavities of

the earth to secure it from being plundered: but this building, nor even the place where it stands, no stranger is permitted to see.

THE city is inclosed by a wall above a mile in each square, with many regular turrets, and loop-holes for arrows. It is famous for having been one of the chief cities of the antient Parthia, the residence of many Persian kings, and the burial-place of Hephestion, favourite of Alexander the Great.



## C H A P. V.

*Journey to the Persian camp; Mr. Hanway obtains a decree from the Shah for the payment of his loss at Astrabad; description of the camp and army; short account of the Shah's riches and temper.*

AFTER some few days stay at Casbin the weather growing warm, and the snow being almost melted, a caravan with 500,000 crowns, guarded by 800 Afghans, being about to set out for the Shah's camp, our adventurer judged it proper to



take the advantage of accompanying them.

IN his way he remarked the ruins of several towns and villages, which seemed to claim his admiration, as the climate was extremely temperate, and the soil rich.

THIS country abounds in elks, which are almost as fleet as birds, no horses being able to come up with them. The Persians call them Gigan, and suppose there is musk in their tails.

CAMELS are esteemed particularly useful for travelling on high lands and dry ground, but in wet weather they split themselves with their large strides, if they chance to slip.

IT is an established custom in Persia for military people to pillage wherever they go, or, at least, to compel the peasants to procure provisions for them, which often occasions the latter to be deaf and callous to all feelings of humanity and hospitality.

WHENEVER our travellers therefore approached any village, the inhabitants taking them for robbers, immediately fled to the mountains, and left them to provide for themselves.

BESIDES other distresses, most of the

towns and villages on the frontiers of Turkey having been ruined by the Turks, and the people carried into slavery, the whole appeared a scene of desolation; and they were very often compelled to take up with lodgings in the most ruinous condition.

MR. Hanway began now to understand that all his Persian fellow-travellers were in the custody of an officer, who was conveying them to the camp. Such were the terrors of the Shah's rigour and cruelty, that this single man kept above ten persons of distinction, with all their servants and horses, prisoners.

ONE of the persons so guarded was particularly communicative to our adventurer; he said that he expected death, and for that reason was endeavouring to learn by heart a prayer composed by Husein, one of Ali's sons, which, if repeated right in presence of the king, would divert his wrath.

ANOTHER method of obtaining grace is by the repetition of ten particular letters of the alphabet on entering the royal tent, closing a finger at each, and keeping the fists clasped till the delinquent has reached the

throne, then he is suddenly to open his hands, and subdue the king's wrath by a discharge of this magick artillery.

IN many instances the superstition of the Persians is very extravagant; sneezing especially, if repeated often, is accounted an unhappy omen; the hands with the fingers interchanged, and particular postures of the body, are held to be full of magick power, and, if used maliciously, of dangerous consequence.

THEY esteem falling stars, as we term them, to be the blows of angels upon the heads of devils who would pry into the secrets of paradise. Cats are much regarded, but dogs held in abomination.

WITH this company our author continued journeying many days, the whole country appearing a dreary waste, and affording frequent prospects of ruined towns, now inhabited by robbers, which, while they gave proofs of a former state and prosperity, manifested present calamity and destruction.

AT length they arrived at a small village, where an advanced guard of the army was posted to protect the villagers, that

being customary when the camp is near: here our adventurer took leave of his convoy, and departed in quest of the emperor's minister appointed for the reception of strangers, meaning through him to make his situation known, and implore some reparation.

ABOUT a league to the southward of the camp stood Hamadan, reported to have been the burying-place of queen Esther and Mordecai, but now the repository of the Shah's artillery, which is seldom brought into the camp but when some siege or extraordinary expedition is designed.

AFTER Mr. Hanway had staid some days here, and had frequent interviews with the minister, he obtained an audience of the Shah; who, on his producing the certificate of his loss at Astrabad, gave him an order on his general there to deliver whatever portion of the goods was to be found, and to make up the deficiency out of the sequestered estates of the rebels, to the last denier.

BEFORE he set out on his return to Astrabad he spent some short space in viewing the Shah's camp, in the placing of



which there was the greatest regularity observed.

THE tents of principal officers and ministers are situated in the front, or to the right and left of the Shah's quarters; so that some of these people may be always near him.

THE pavilion where he gives audience is supported with three poles, adorned with gilded balls at the top; the covering is a cotton of a brick colour, lined with a clouded silk. Sometimes the Shah sits upon a large sofa cross-legged, and sometimes on the ground.

BEHIND this were placed the private tents whereto he retired to his meals, and at some small distance were the tents of his ladies.

NONE but officers in immediate waiting are admitted into the grand pavilion, the rest forming a semicircle in the front of it, and enduring the open air in all weathers.

THE tents of persons of distinction are always of coarse cotton, the inside woollen or silk, according to the season of the year; the ground spread with a mat, and over that a carpet; besides which it is laid round

with felts, which supply the place of beds.

THE top and sides are lined with panels, wrought with variety of flowers and figures. The back part is always appropriated to the women, except those of the grandees, who having many women, place a set of tents for them at a distance from their own, surrounded with cotton cloths to prevent their being seen.

ONE particular part of the camp goes under the denomination of the camp-market, which is about half a mile long, consisting of tents placed on each side like a street. This quarter is supplied with all provisions and necessaries for sale, the prices whereof are regulated by the Shah, and every transgression of the market-people fined very highly.

THE imperial standards are so large as to require twelve men to lift them; in order to prevent their being carried off by the enemy, except in case of an entire defeat.

WHEN the camp is about to move, one of these standards is taken down as a signal, and the bulk of the army generally

sets out some hours before the Shah, who usually gallops throughout the journey.

SIXTY women, and almost as many eunuchs, constantly attend his person. He is preceded by running-footmen and watchguards, who line the road for miles before, and strike down all travellers who cannot immediately get out of the way, no matter what impediment prevents.

WHEN the Shah travels with his women, the army is kept at a mile distance; but, when without them, people were permitted to come nearer. The women ride on white horses, and in the same manner as the men.

THE number of women in the whole camp, except in very dangerous enterprises, is usually double the number of the men.

UPON extraordinary occasions the rear-guard is said to consist of eight thousand persons, whose business it is not only to cover the rear of the army, but also to prevent desertion. Elephants and camels are employed in carrying their burthens.

THE Shah's standing forces were now computed at two hundred thousand men,

for the support whereof Persia has been ruined, and India spoiled of an hundred and twenty millions sterling, and more than as many thousand souls.

THE pay of the soldiers, one with another, is computed at one hundred crowns per annum, besides an allowance of rice; the dearness of provisions, and their expensive manner of living in the camp, making this absolutely necessary.

THE whole army was greatly encouraged by the Shah in the use of costly furniture, the bridles of their horses, sword, belt, and leathern accoutrements, being generally mounted with silver.

CERTAIN officers and persons of distinction were obliged to wear gold-cased knives about their waists, and some of the great men had silver stirrups.

THE Shah himself had four complete sets of horse furniture, one mounted with pearls, another with rubies, a third with emeralds, and a fourth with diamonds, many of which were of an incredible size.

HIS avarice was to be equalled by nothing but his barbarity, which was so great as to invent the most excruciating torments



for malefactors, and see them inflicted with the highest transport, while he insulted the unhappy sufferer.



## C H A P. VII.

*Departure from the Persian camp; arrival at Langarood; province of Ghilan described; account of Mazanderan, and the inhabitants; description of the city of Ameer.*

**H**AVING satisfied his curiosity thus far, and being uncertain what route the army would as yet next take, Mr. Hanway determined immediately to use his best expedition towards Astrabad.

It was necessary, however, to pursue a different rout from that which he had taken from Astrabad, as the passage through the mountains to the north-east of Casbin was now inhabited by a desperate set of banditti.

He set out therefore for Ghilan, under the conduct of an officer and a soldier, with whom he was supplied from the camp, besides his own people.

AFTER travelling some leagues over mountains, which bore the same desolate appearance he had so long been accustomed to; and where the sharp air and piercing winds so affected him, as almost to prevent him fetching his breath; he reached the village of Abai, in a most delightful valley, where the climate appearing quite different, the air salubrious, and the prospect vastly pleasing, he soon came to himself.

HE observed many rags on the branches of trees here, which were esteemed so many charms left there by travellers from Ghilan, (a country remarkable for agues) through a fond supposition of leaving their disorders there likewise.

As he approached the mountains which cover Ghilan, the reflection of the sun was so strong, that it was with difficulty he could defend himself from the scorching heat.

SPRING was now full advanced, which gave a better appearance, as well as spirit, to his journey. As he descended from the mountains, the valley below afforded a more pleasing prospect. The serpentine channel

of the river Kizilazan, with the variety of lawns and woods, formed a delightful scene.

HE soon arrived at the village of Arsevil, where nature and industry had supplied all that was needful and pleasant. It was bordered by olive trees; the gardens were covered with vines, the fruit-trees in full blossom, and the inhabitants very hospitable.

HOWEVER, they staid here only to get a little refreshment, and with much spirit pursued their way to Reshd, and thence once more our traveller reached Langoorod, where naval preparations were making with the utmost expedition. Here he chose to stay some time, on receiving information that Astrabad was still a scene of confusion.

DURING his abode here, he took an opportunity of viewing the province of Ghilan, pretty minutely. It is covered on one side by mountains, and derives a most beautiful appearance from the quantity of woods, and many romantic scenes the land affords.

HERE the bay is a hot bath, the water of which is of a yellowish hue, and is famous for many medicinal qualities.

THE chief city in this province is Reshd; which was furrounded by a thick wood about twenty years ago, and thereby rendered very unwholesome; but the Russians, on gaining the possession of this port, cleaned the ground near fifteen miles to the southward; and thence a prospect was opened, bounded only by mountains, so exceeding lofty, that the tops of them are generally covered with snow all the year round.

THE air is very productive of agues, to which the numerous marshes, occasioned by the inundations of the Caspian sea, greatly contribute.

THEIR spring is very long here; and the soil excessively fertile, producing hemp, hops, and almost every kind of fruit, without culture. Oranges, lemons, peaches, pomegranates, and grapes, grow wild in the mountains in great luxuriance; but for want of cultivation are not esteemed wholesome.

THE rivers abound with fish; the most remarkable whereof are carp, pike, a species of cod, and an oily fish called cottoorne, in great esteem with the Persians.



BEING now tired of idleness, and impatient to bring his business to an issue, Mr. Hanway determined at all events to proceed on his expedition, and accordingly on the first of May set out for Astrabad.

THE first evening he was benighted and lost in a wood; having now but five persons attending him, and no guards, for though he had at different places procured guides for a short time, yet they had all ran away again, apprehending some injurious treatment.

IN this perplexity our adventurer made up to a cottage, where he had perceived a light, but found the entrance strongly barricadoed. After many ineffectual intreaties used to prevail on the master of it to conduct him to Rudizard, by the assistance of his attendants he broke into the house, and tying a rope to one of the fellow's arms, compelled him to direct them.

THIS conduct, however unjust it may appear to us, is very agreeable to the practice of Persia in such cases, and often absolutely necessary.

WITH extreme fine weather, he travelled through the Province of Mazanderan,

till he came up with a detachment of fifty soldiers, who very courteously offered themselves as a convoy.

THIS province he observed to be as fruitful as Ghilan, and it is reported to be much more healthful. It produces great quantities of cotton, wherewith the market of Reshd is supplied; and great part is carried into Russia; and this is the only province in the north of Persia that produces sugar.

As he advanced further into the province, the villagers grew more insolent; whose numbers and resolutions render it dangerous to contend with them; and the punishment inflicted on their transgressors, when they are taken, is so severe, that they generally commit murder, in order to prevent inquiry.

THE disagreeable lodging he was obliged to take up with this night, made it necessary to have his whole party in arms all the time: and very early in the morning, with infinite satisfaction, he quitted these troublesome quarters.

ABOUT nine o'clock he was obliged to pitch his tents under the shelter of a large wood, the intense heat of the sun prevent-

ing him from pursuing his journey, except in evening or night.

As he approached Amul, the country still appeared more pleasant. This city is situated in a plain at the foot of Mount Taurus, where the Persians say Alexander encamped and refreshed his army. It is watered by a river, over which there is a sumptuous bridge of twelve arches.

THOUGH the stream here is rapid, and the water foul, the Persians generally ford it, through a superstitious notion, that any governor or commander who passes over the bridge on horseback, will soon be deprived of his office, if not of his life.

HERE he descried the ruins of an old fortress, more strong and regular than any in Persia. The natives report it to have been repaired every two hundred years since its foundation, said to be four thousand years ago.

AMUL is, however, one of the cities of the ancient Persians, and much esteemed for its situation. It has a noble stone palace, which commands a most delightful prospect, and the garden is remarkable for the size and height of the cypress trees.

THE inhabitants retire to the mountains in the month of May, where they live in tents, and enjoy cool breezes, delightful shades, plenty of fruits, and most delicious water.

THEY have plenty of rice, wheat, and printed cottons, in which they traffic with the neighbouring provinces; and near the city are mines well furnished with iron ore, where the Shah has his foundery for all his cannon.

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## C H A P. VII.

*Arrival at Balfrush; a remarkable causeway; account of Sari, and the four temples of the Gebres, or Fire-worshippers; description of the palace at Ashreef; pyramids of human heads at the entrance of Astrabad; punishments of the rebels; Persian ceremony at their execution; Mr. Hanway has part of his loss made up; Persian ink, and manner of writing.*

**A**FTER a short journey through a very fine country, Mr. Hanway



reached Balfrush, where he learned that the rebels had been quite subdued, and Astrabad nigh ruined by the rebellion, and fatal consequences of it.

HERE he spent one night with Mahomed Khan the governor, from whom he received very polite treatment, and a guard to conduct him to Astrabad, for which place he set forward early in the morning, passing through Alleabad, where there is a palace of mean appearance, but pleasantly situated.

IN this country is a remarkable piece of antiquity, viz. a causeway built by Shah Abbas the Great about the beginning of the last century, which extends near three hundred English miles. In some parts it is about twenty yards broad, and has many bridges on it, under which water is conveyed to the rice fields.

SOME few miles forward stood the city of Sari, which was built by the antient Persians. There are here four temples of the Gebres, or worshippers of fire, who formerly inhabited all this coast.

THESE edifices are rotundas, about thirty feet in diameter, and raised in height to a point near an hundred and twenty more.

THEIR next route lay through Aishreef, where there stands a palace built by Shah Abbas, far exceeding any other on the Caspian coast.

OVER the gate which forms the entrance are the arms of Persia, being a lion with a sun rising behind it, in allusion to the strength and glory of the Persian monarchy.

THERE are many delightful avenues leading to very sumptuous apartments. The garden is plentifully stored with pines, oranges, and other fruits, with streams of water running between the several beds.

IN the middle of the garden is a channel made with stone, three feet wide and one deep, wherein runs a stream of water, which has four falls each an ell high, and thirty yards distant from one another, with four separate basons to receive them; each bason six feet deep.

ON the side near the stream holes are cut at equal distances for a thousand candles, wherewith the place is sometimes illuminated.

NEAR this bason is a sumptuous Aivan, beautifully painted with gold flowers on a

blue ground, and behind are three other falls of water, which pour down the side of a steep mountain covered with wood.

ANOTHER garden is laid out much in the same taste, wherein stood the Haram, or women's apartment, which, though empty, no one is permitted to enter, it being held sacred.

SOME distance from hence stood the banqueting-house, dedicated to a grandson of Ali. It had no furniture but rich carpets, a few voluptuous paintings, and a portrait or two of Shah Abas the First and Second, both indifferently executed.

THERE is also a fourth building and garden, wherein is a fine spring that waters all the rest, and an observatory, that commands a most noble view of the adjacent country and the Caspian sea.

OUR adventurer proceeded from Ashreeff to Kalebawd, through which runs a stream that divides the provinces of Mazanderan and Astrabad. This village was antiently deserted, not only on account of the ravages which were daily committed by the robbers who infested the adjacent mountains, but likewise because the Ogurtjoy

pyrates had made a descent some few days before, murdered several of the inhabitants, and plundered their houses.

HERE our traveller and his attendants, well-armed, were obliged to take up their lodgings at a house which had been spoiled by the Turkumans and Khajars during the late rebellion.

AFTER a watchful and uneasy night he went forward for Astrabad, passing by several detachments of armed villagers, who were ordered to examine passengers, and keep the road free.

As they came nearer the city, they met many horsemen carrying home peasants whose eyes had been put out, the blood yet trickling down their faces.

ON each side of the entrance of Astrabad was a stone pyramid, made full of niches, near twenty feet diameter at the base, rising gradually into a point almost forty feet high, with a single head at the top.

IT being now near the close of the execution of the rebels, the greatest part of the niches were filled with human heads, several whereof had long beards, which



contributed much to the horror of the appearance.

ON entering the city it appeared to him a scene of misery and desolation. The executions on the day in which our adventurer arrived, consisted in cutting out the left eyes of thirty men, beheading four, and burning one alive. The streets seemed to have no inhabitants except soldiers, and a few old women.

THE condemnation of a malefactor throughout Persia is conducted with very little ceremony, and the execution attended with a small share of pomp. He is carried to an open place near the residence of the military judge. The executioner causing him to kneel, the culprit pronounces his creed, to the following effect: *There is but one God; Mahommed is his prophet, and Ali is his friend.* Then his head is taken off with a sabre.

THE general was now judging and condemning the prisoners, when Mr. Hanway waited on him with the Shah's decree; and, after some days delay, received, by way of restitution, 3000 crowns, and about the same sum in cloth and baggage.

CONTINUAL demands being made on him for presents of the pieces of cloth delivered to him, he had no method of preserving them, but to pack them up instantly, and put them on board a friend's ship which lay in the bay, with an intent to send the money to Ghilan for the purchase of raw silk.

THOUGH he had not as yet had near the amount of his loss restored to him, notwithstanding the Shah's strict order, and being delayed from time to time for a farther payment, he grew weary of waiting; and therefore determined to go on board directly, in order to secure what he had already received.

FOR this purpose, he procured a guard of five horse and ten foot soldiers, besides his own attendants, taking with him seven bales of cloth, and nine bags of money, with other things, to the amount of 11,000 crowns.

HE had scarce passed Kourdiemalla, when, either by design or chance, the guard on a sudden disappeared, and left him in the middle of a thick wood, about three miles from the place of embarkation.

HAVING so great a charge with him, he was much alarmed by this accident; however, beyond his expectation, he arrived very safe on board, with no greater inconvenience than being excessively fatigued with the heat.

HE had leave to carry the vessel immediately to Ghilan, on condition that he should return with her afterwards to the bay, as she was destined on an expedition to Balkhan.

HAVING finished his business, he very punctually complied with the conditions; and on revisiting the bay, hearing no news of his guard, returned once more to Astrabad with his own people.

ON renewal of his application here for a further sum of money, he received a letter from the king's nephew, with an assurance of being satisfied in ten days, which gave him occasion to remark upon the Persian manner of writing.

THE Persian paper is made of cotton and silk rags, on which, when manufactured, they set a gloss with a smooth stone or shell. Being thus made soft and smooth,

and consequently very liable to be torn, it is always rolled up.

THEIR letters of correspondence are sent on small slips of paper, written with great exactness, in a few words, without blot or interlineation; then made up in a roll about six inches long, and a bit of paper fastened round it with gum, and sealed with an impression of ink, somewhat like our printer's ink, but not quite so thick. It is a mixture of galls, burnt rice and gums; and therefore answers the purpose both of ink and wax, as it serves not only for writing, but also subscribing with their seal; for many Persians, and even these in high offices, cannot write at all.

THEIR characters indeed are rather drawn than written; the pens they use are reeds brought from the southern parts of their own country. For a seal, they make use of an agat, which they usually wear in their rings, and in it is frequently engraven their name, and some verse from the Khoran.





## C H A P. VIII.

*Mr. Hanway has farther restitution made him; sets out for Ghilan; account of the Ogurt-joy pirates; he sails for Langarood; Persian manner of burial described; Mr. Hanway quarrels with Mr. Elton, and separates; retires to Lahijan; account of that place; he receives his whole demand from Astrabad; departs for Reshd; description of the religion, genius, and habits of the Persians; account of the everlasting fire at Baku.*

**I**N some length of time, and by frequent applications, Mr. Hanway obtained 5000 crowns more, and a promise for a further supply, which he left a person commissioned to receive: having his own patience quite worn out, and a message from Mr. Elton, (his new friend) who was dangerously ill, to visit him directly.

THE country being now more quiet, a small guard sufficed; with which he set

out for the bay, and put this sum likewise safely on board.

SOON after he set sail, he was greatly alarmed with the sight of seven Ogurtjoy pirate-boats, with ten or twelve hands on board each, armed with spears, sabres, bows and arrows, who were bearing down hard upon him; but thought proper at last to retire, on his putting on a bold shew of resistance, as the vessel was well supplied with arms and ammunition, though he had but thirty persons on board.

THESE pirates, who are desperate, cruel fellows, are very common in this part of the sea, and generally where they overpower any vessel or boat, put the owners to death in the most severe manner.

IN six days time he anchored once more in Meschedizar road, saluting Mahommed Khan and Mr. Elton with three guns; which the Khan returned from a small battery he had himself erected.

THOUGH his friend was in a bad state of health, he was obliged to set sail directly for Langarood, having with him thirty poor wretches, who were to be employed

as carpenters in the king's new ship-yard at Ghilan.

MR. Hanway and his attendants embarked with Mr. Elton; but unhappily soon after their setting out, were detained by contrary winds near ten days.

IN this interim one of the carpenters died, on which occasion our traveller was particularly attentive to the behaviour of his surviving friends. They were very solicitous to lay his face towards the east; could hardly be prevailed on to touch the body, (it being deemed pollution among the Persians) or even to suffer it to be thrown overboard; but on no account would permit any weight to be affixed to it, in order to sink it when thrown overboard; so that the corpse floated on the surface a considerable time.

THE Persians are generally interred in the evening of the day on which they die, and previously washed; for which last purpose, there are particular reservoirs, but their poor are generally carried to the nearest pond.

BEFORE the interment, the bodies are wound up in a cotton cloth, on which are

stamped several parts of the Khoran; some of the relations attend the funeral, as likewise the Mullah or Mullahs, according to the quality of the deceased, who sing different parts of the Khoran during the procession.

IN three days after, the ship came safe to anchor in Langarood bay; from whence he departed for Reshd, where he found every thing in the same situation in which he left it.

ON his return to Langarood, by means of a marshy pestilential air, and damp musty apartments, he found himself in as indifferent a state of health as his friend was; and this was much heightened by the concern he felt on having some words with Mr. Elton.

THIS gentleman having taken offence against the conduct of his employers in Europe, for their submission to the Russian court, began to level all his resentment against Mr. Hanway; who, in his character as a deputy for the traders in general, represented the impossibility of avoiding such a submission; but all his arguments were useless. Mr. Elton, for reasons un-



known to his friend, evidently meant it should be a lasting quarrel; to complete which, he sent him a letter the following day, full of many imperious and severe expressions, which made an entire breach between them.

OUR traveller resolved, for the recovery of his health, to retire from business for some short space, and accordingly took an apartment for that purpose at Lahijan, eight miles from Langarood.

LAHIJAN was conquered by Shah Abas the Great; it was formerly the metropolis of the province, and seat of its king. It is undeniably the most healthy place in this part of the country, being situated on an eminence, with a free air; the mountains to the southward opening, so as to cause a constant draught of wind, which moderates the heat of the summer.

HE had not long resided here, when his deputy returned from Astrabad with 9000 crowns more, which, including the cloth recovered, completed 85 per cent. of the whole sum demanded.

IN September following, finding himself pretty well restored to health, and de-

spairing of being able to convince Mr. Elton of the absurdity, as well as the injustice of their separation, he departed for Reshd, and received a very polite treatment from the new governor, who assured him that he was ordered by the Shah, to treat the Europeans with respect.

HE staid here some short space, and, during it, had leisure to observe many particulars relating to the manners and genius of the Persians, which had hitherto escaped his notice.

THE modern Persians are robust, warlike, and hardy, and are now all become soldiers. Their lands are fertile, and they themselves naturally temperate and abstemious.

By way of amusement they use opiates, but not so much as the Turks; they drink coffee in small quantities with the lees, also sherbet, and an infusion of cinnamon with sugar.

THESE people were formerly celebrated for poetry; but war, which has destroyed their morals and learning, seems also to have damped their poetic fire.

IN their dispositions they are chearful,

but rather inclined to seriousness than to loud mirth. Their civility to strangers is great, hospitality being a part of their religion.

THE men for the most part are tall, and well-shaped; their complexions swarthy, especially in the southern parts, and their eyes and hair black.

THEY generally shave their heads very close, only the young men leave a lock on each temple, which is meant as an ornament to the face. Their cheeks are shaved, but the beard reaches up to the forehead.

THEY have cloth caps ten inches high, terminating on the top in four corners; in these, as well as in all their outward garments, crimson is a colour most in use with them, and a deep one is worn for mourning.

THE better sort of persons wear a sash of Khermania wool, wrapped round the head in the manner of a turban, which they never pull off in respect to any one, not even in the presence of their king. Their vestments in general are light, and reach only to the knees.

THEIR shirts are of chequered silk and

cotton, made without wriftbands and collars, for they always go bare-necked. They have cloth stockings sometimes, which fit loofe about them like boots, but they oftener wear focks of wool.

THEIR flippers are like women's fhoes, without quarters, made of fhagreen, with the fkin of horfes rumps.

ON account of the extreme heat, they have drawers, or rather trowfers, and are accuftomed to have nothing tight about them, except a fafh round the waift.

THE drefs of their women is fomewhat different, but very fimple. They adorn their arms with bracelets, and on their head is a gold chain-work fet with pearls; from which alfo hangs a thin gold plate, whereon is impreffed an Arabian prayer.

THEY generally wear large ear-rings; and fome of them have gold-rings in their nofes. Their fhirts are of the fame manufacture as thefe of the men, and made much in the fame manner, except that they are open at the bofom. They ufe drawers and flippers like the men, and exactly in the fame tafte.

THE Perfians indeed preferve a great de-



gency and cleanliness, both in their houses and clothing; insomuch that the poorer sort are never seen with a rent, or a rag about them.

THEIR very religion requires such a duty from them; and they are particularly careful to adhere to all their customs, their government being monarchical, and in every branch strictly despotic.

IN regard to their religion, the Persians acknowledge the Khoran, as first promulged, to be the great law of their prophet Mahommed. They believe the Mosaic to have been the true religion before Christ, whom they also acknowledge a true prophet, and teacher sent from God.

THE common people pray at break of day, noon and sunset, the Hadgees at all hours. When the Mullah goes to prayers, he mounts a turret erected for that purpose, which overtops and surveys the houses. Their imaginations are warm, and generally there is a great degree of enthusiasm in their devotions.

IT is however very observable, that they always wash themselves, and comb their beards, before they address themselves to

the Supreme Being. They have also the custom of counting their beads on a string; and at certain parts of their prayers stand, kneel, and sometimes prostrate themselves, setting their foreheads on a bit of clay, which they suppose to have been brought from Mecca, and to have a charm in it. This they always carry about them, tied to the upper part of their arm.

THEY have, at least, this good custom, well worth any people's observation, viz. that they never name the Supreme Being, except in the most respectful manner, and on solemn occasions.

WHEN they pray, they never permit the image of any sensible object to be before them; nor have they any gold about them, these being alike esteemed objects of idolatry.

THEY make use of the Turkish language in conversation; but, in affairs of learning, the Arabian, which contains the greatest part of that knowledge for which they were formerly so famous.

HAVING already had occasion to mention the custom of worshipping fire, it may not be disagreeable just to touch on the c-

verlasting fire (as they term it) at Baku. This object of devotion is a small temple built with stone. In it stands an altar, whence issues a clear blue flame, which now the Indians worship.

THEY affirm it to have continued since the foundation of the world, and believe it will last for ever. They make pilgrimages hither from several very distant parts, in order to make expiation for their sins; on which occasions, they mark their bodies with saffron, and have a great veneration for a red cow.

THEY remain here sometimes for many days, during which space, they subsist on wild celery, and a kind of Jerusalem artichokes.

NEAR to this place are many other temples burning in the same manner, which they suppose to be endowed with the like virtue, though not in an equal degree.

It is however very remarkable, that the earth hereabouts, for above two miles, has this amazing quality; namely, that by taking up two or three inches of the surface, and applying a live coal, the part so uncovered instantly takes fire. The flame

heats the soil, but does not consume it, nor effect what is near with any degree of heat.

THE same fire will issue out from any tube or cane, even paper, set two inches in the earth, without hurting it, provided the edges be touched with clay; and this method they use to boil their kettles, and dress victuals.

NAPTHA-SPRINGS are also frequently found here, which yield a boiling water, esteemed to have many excellent medicinal qualities.







## C H A P. IX.

*Mr. Hanway embarks for Astracan; performs a quarantine of six weeks at Terkie; arrival at Astracan; manner of travelling in Russia; arrival at St. Petersburg; British Caspian trade prohibited; Mr. Elton's death; description of the court at St. Petersburg; character of the empress of Russia; religion, customs, and dress of the Russians.*

**M**R. Hanway having now got his whole cargo of raw silk well packed, prepared for his departure to Russia. From Perrybazar he embarked in a flat-bottomed Persian boat for the peninsula of Erzella, where he was detained some hours by the Russian consul.

THIS gentleman was very inquisitive with regard to the goods he had with him, and what places he had passed through: but his questions appeared to our adventurer rather to arise from a strong desire to

oppose the Caspian trade in Russia, than from any motive of publick utility.

HOWEVER, he at last granted a bill of health for our author and his people, which was necessary for their present passport, it having been reported that there was a plague at Cashan, from whence manufactured Persian goods were wont to be brought into Russia.

AFTER thirteen days passage he anchored at Yerkie, where he was visited by the commander of the guard-ship, and obliged to give an account of his goods, as before; but this was not thought sufficient here, for the governor of Astracan sent orders that he should perform a quarantine of six weeks.

THIS delay was very disagreeable, the weather being extremely bad and cold. However, he was obliged to submit to it; and, on his departure for Astracan, underwent the ceremony of having a pail of warm water poured over him stark naked.

THEIR passage down this part of the Volga was said to be liable to many dangers, four boats of Khalmuck robbers being in the river, who, about eleven days

before, had attacked one of the empress's boats, and murdered the whole crew.

NEVERTHELESS, our traveller had the good fortune to reach Astracan unhurt, where he met a very cool reception from the governor, occasioned by the connection he had had with Mr. Elton.

HIS strongest assertions that he had entirely broke off all interest and commerce with that gentleman, were not sufficient to remove the disgrace he now found himself under; his whole treatment was barely civil, as the governor apprehended the separation but a polite scheme between them; and it was with great difficulty he obtained permission to depart for St. Petersburg.

TO this place he was compelled to go by land, the Volga being covered with ice. The prodigious quantity of sand that lay on the hilly desarts, would have made the road difficult to find; but he was delivered from such a fear, by attending some Russian merchants who luckily were travelling to the same place, under the convoy of five Cossacks.

IN three days time he reached the for-

tification called Enetaffski Krepof. It stands on an eminence, and confifts of a deep ditch, fecured with a breast-work, and well provided with artillery.

IN the neighbouring village, two regiments of infantry, and one of dragoons are quartered: the adjacent country is well wooded, and the foil very rich.

THE Ruffians have many fettlements of this kind, which are of great advantage to the empire, as they ferve not only to keep the Tartars in awe, but alfo in many places to open a trade with them for fheep and horfes; and often for richer commodities.

As they proceeded further, they paffed feveral more Krepof; particularly that of Chernoyare, where the Khalmuck prince, and his flying court, ufed to refide.

LARGE pofts were fet up in the adjacent plains, on which they occasionally intended to hang out fignals; and by that means communicate the alarm from one fortification to another, in cafe of any incurfion from the Tartars.

OPPOSITE to Chernoyare is a rich mine



of rock salt, which contributes largely to the revenues of the Russian empire.

ON their arrival at Zaritzen, Mr. Hanway dined with the secretary, who acted as sub-governor of the place. The prodigious quantity of meats, and badness of the cookery, were equally amazing.

IN this place the Russian merchants halted: so that he was obliged to depart with only his own people; and underwent much difficulty and fatigue, the weather being extremely cold, and the snow lying very thick on the ground.

HE passed through Casshaliena, situated on the Don, where the inhabitants, though poor, are peculiarly happy in liberty, having a Hetman to rule them, independent of the government of Zaritzen.

IN two days after he arrived at Michae-  
love, the grand mart of the Cossack towns. They hold it in January; at which time, the merchants of Casan bring woollen and other manufactures, and exchange them with the Cossacks for furs of foxes, taken near the Don.

SOME distance from Novochooperskaja, he met the Khalmuck ambaffador, with

several Russian officers, returning from Moscow, whither he and his retinue go yearly, to eat wholesome food, and obtain the present of a coat. The ensuing morning he reached Koslove, a large city, but of mean appearance; where there is a monastery of monks, who maintain themselves entirely by their own labour.

THE next place he came to was Oranienburgh, built by the once famous prince Menzicoff, who had the grant of a certain duty on merchandize carried this way. This city is now used as a place of confinement for state-prisoners. Here the country began to wear a better face, as they passed through many villages surrounded with arable lands, well watered.

AFTER paying a second visit to the ancient city of Kolumna, he arrived at Moscow; where he found lord Tyrawley, the British ambassador, preparing to set out for Peterburgh next morning.

HE was, however, unhappily disappointed in his intention of taking the same time for his journey, being detained some days at Moscow by an indisposition, and at last was obliged to hire a sledge, which tra-

velled at a great rate, and is admirably calculated for ease and dispatch in frosty weather.

THE whole road was now marked out with young fir trees on either side, about twenty yards distant from each other. The consumption on these occasions is computed at 128,480 trees.

THERE are also several large piles of wood ready to be set on fire when the empress and her court travel in the night.

HER imperial majesty is usually drawn in a large machine, which contains her bed, a table, and other conveniencies, where four persons may take a repast. The machine is placed on a sledge, drawn by twenty-four post-horses. There are many small palaces on the road between Moscow and St. Petersburg, where she stops to refresh.

THE time of completing this journey is generally three days and three nights, but Peter the Great is said to have performed it once in forty-six hours.

MR. Hanway reached Petersburg in three days and an half, having been absent a year and sixteen weeks, in which time he travelled 4000 English miles by land.

HERE he was obliged to stay some considerable time, in order to complete the settlement of his affairs; during which, in consequence of the conduct of Mr. Elton, and of many oppositions made by the Russians, Armenians, &c. the British Caspian trade, was, by the court of Russia, entirely prohibited; and, soon after, Mr. Elton fell a sacrifice to the Persian elders, who had him shot to death, for refusing to submit to their jurisdiction in form of an aristocracy.

OUR adventurer's continuance here gave him now an opportunity to make a more exact survey of the court of St. Petersburg. The city we have already had occasion to mention,

IN regard to the general state of Russia, it may be sufficient to say, it has made considerable improvements in commerce, wealth, and polite arts, within these few years.

THE present empress Elizabeth Petrowna, daughter of Peter the Great, began her reign in December 1741, being restored to her father's throne, after a revolution of many amazing incidents.



SHE is reputed one of the most accomplished ladies of her rank ; and her person, though somewhat corpulent, is very amiable. In dancing, riding, and hunting, she is particularly active ; and, on certain days, especially on that of her accession to the throne, she appears in men's cloaths. At supper she treats her own company of grenadiers in the grand saloon of the palace, where she sits at the upper end of the table, cloathed in regimentals, as their colonel.

MASQUERADES, balls, and concerts, are frequent at court.

THEY have four orders here ; the order of St. Andrew, signalized by a blue ribbon ; that of St. Alexander, by a red ribbon ; that of St. Anne of Holstein, by a red striped with yellow ; and, lastly, that of St. Catherine, by a red with a silver edge, intended only for women. The empress herself wears the order of St. Andrew.

THE first subject of this empire is Peter Feodorowitz, great duke of Russia, and heir to the crown ; reputed to be endowed with great accomplishments, and to have a taste for polite literature.

THE great chancellor, count Bestucheff, in conjunction with the vice-chancellor count Veronzoff, have the charge of all foreign transactions.

ECCLESIASTICAL affairs are governed by the synod, which has now much more authority than in former reigns. The Greek faith is the established religion, which differs from the Romish in many essentials; such as denying the authority of the pope, permitting priests to marry, giving the sacrament in both kinds, and believing in consubstantiation.

THE great encouragement given to building, contributes to the beauty of the city, as does an equestrian statue of Peter the Great, erected in the area before the principal palace.

THE revenues of the empire are computed at three millions a year; the collection whereof, which is so vast an expence in England, is in this country very inconsiderable; the collectors being chiefly paid by the perquisites annexed to their employments.

THE number of souls in St. Petersburg are computed at 250,000; and throughout

the whole empire they may be accounted 17,500,000; the tributary Tartars, the Russian Ukraïn, and the conquered provinces not included.

BESIDES the ordinary computation of 250,000 regular troops, the empress can collect a body of 40,000 Khalmucks, Cossacks, and other Tartars; and the soldiery in general are extremely hardy and intrepid.

THEIR climate is very uncertain; but, for the most part cold and damp, as they can seldom boast above three months summer in the year.

WHEN the frosty season is set in, which is usually in November, their conveyance on the snow is so speedy, as to enable them to convey fresh provisions to market a thousand English miles by land.

THE common people in Russia wear long coats made of dressed sheep-skins, with the wool towards their bodies; their legs and feet are swaddled up in coarse cloths, secured by a cord of reeds.

THEY have caps lined with fur, which cover the ears and neck; their waist is surrounded by a sash, and they have dou-

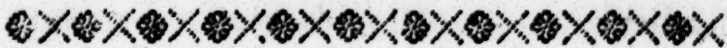
ble gloves for their hands of woollen and leather.

PEOPLE of distinction, for the most part, dress as we do in England, with the addition of a full great coat lined with fur, and a cap of the same when they go abroad.

THE lower class of their women wear sheep-skins, as the men do, under their petticoats; but those in a higher sphere wear flowered silk cloaths lined with fur, whereof the most general sort is of white hairs.

BEFORE we quit this court, it may not be disagreeable to observe, that the empress is gracious to an extreme, tender and merciful even to a fault; insomuch, that she has often forbid the execution of malefactors of any denomination; in consequence whereof there have been, in different parts of the empire, near 30,000 criminals in prison at the same time.





## C H A P. X.

*Departure for Dantzick; palace of Strelna-Musa, and Peterhoff; dry dock contrived by Peter the Great; short account of the naval power of Russia; island of Cronstadt described; account of Revel; its regulations and inhabitants: description of Dantzick.*

THE frequent disappointments Mr. Hanway had met to prevent his return to England, being at length got over, he resolved to embark for Dantzick, having already seen Livonia, and the accounts of Courland not inspiring him with any desire to travel that way.

ON leaving St. Petersburg, he passed the palace of Strelna-Musa; which, being on an eminence, commands an extensive view of the gulph of Finland, near the mouth of the Neva.

THE plan on which this palace was intended to be built was esteemed more elegant than that of any in the empire; but

the death of Peter the Great put a stop to the prosecution of it.

ABOUT fifteen miles forward stands the palace of Peterhoff, which is well situated in point of prospect, and has been much enlarged and beautified by the present empress; for, as left by her father, it was but a mean building.

THE next place our traveller reached was Cronstadt, where he was delayed many days by tempests and foul winds; which, however, gave him leisure to contemplate one of the greatest curiosities in the world, namely, the dry dock, contrived by Peter the Great.

THIS dock reaches about seven hundred fathoms, is sixty feet broad at the bottom, eighty feet at the top, and forty feet deep, having flood-gates in different parts. It was intended to receive fourteen ships of the line, to repair or build them dry, and afterwards float them off.

THE Russian naval power appears sufficient to answer all the purposes of the empire. Their fleet consists of twenty-five ships of the line, fifteen bomb-ketches, with fire-ships and frigates of about thirty guns

each. Besides which they receive great addition from the number of their gallies, carrying from one hundred to three hundred men.

THESE are proper for the Baltic in summer, and, as they draw but little water, are formidable objects on an enemy's coast, as the Swedes experienced in their war with Peter the Great.

THIS island of Cronstadt is near fifteen miles in circumference, but very barren. Peter the Great built a palace here, which is still in being, and had a design of fixing a trade here, by cutting a canal of twenty miles along the south side of the gulph; but it was hardly practicable.

AFTER some few days expended here, the wind changing, gave Mr. Hanway an opportunity to go on board a Dantzick yacht, wherein he sailed with a fair breeze to Revel, the capital of Ekonia, having nevertheless suffered much by a sea-sickness.

HERE it is customary for all ships to ask permission from the commander of the port to enter the town, which was surrendered to Peter the Great in 1710.

THE submission being, however, made

by capitulation, the place is only taxed with the support of a garrison of five hundred soldiers and three hundred seamen.

WITHIN the wall are about six hundred houses, containing near eight hundred souls, who are so particularly industrious, that many private families spin, dye, and manufacture both in cotton and wool. They live in such security and ease, that they may sleep with their doors open.

THIS town was formerly one of the greatest ports on the Baltic, but their trade at present is but small. It is governed by the Land-Rath, composed of the governor and twelve noblemen, or gentlemen, who determine all matters relative to the province by a majority of votes; but there is a liberty of appeal to the college of justices in St. Petersburg.

THEIR streets are neither broad nor regular; the houses are lofty, with steep roofs to carry off the snow; and the town is defended by a mote and a wall six feet thick and forty feet high, with turrets at the distance of every sixty or eighty yards.

THE town-house is an antient building, remarkable only for some paintings, which



they hold in great repute; as, the judgment of Solomon, St. John the Baptist beheaded, the trial of Susannah, and our Saviour's sentence of the adulteress.

IN this place affairs of the town are regulated by a magistracy, composed of four burgomasters, three secretaries, and fourteen magistrates.

THE city-musick entertains the populace from the windows of this building every Sunday or Thursday, from eleven to twelve at noon.

THEY have four Lutheran churches for the citizens, and one for the peasants of the adjacent country, besides two Greek churches for the use of the Russians.

THE largest and most superb is the great church of St. Olaus, decorated only with some few monuments and ensigns of noblemen, and is the common burial-place for most part of the town.

THE citizens here are very tenacious of their respective properties in the vaults, and entertain a superstitious reverence for the church, as a repository of the dead.

FROM Revel he sailed with a fine gale, and soon reached the Height of Gotland.

This island is seventy miles long, and twenty broad in the middle, and has eighteen towns and villages.

It belongs to the Swedes, and was formerly very rich, but is reduced, by having been often plundered in time of war.

THE next day he passed the Russian fleet, and on the succeeding morning arrived in the Vistula, having run near two hundred leagues from St. Petersburg.

THE Vistula has two branches up to Dantzick. Two miles from the town stands a castle, intended as a defence to it. Here our traveller had the satisfaction of leaving his ship, and going up to Dantzick in a treck-schute, which plies at stated hours.

THE houses in this city are generally five stories high, with four or five stone steps, and a balcony at the entrance: they are antient, strong, and neat, and the number and cleanness of their windows have an elegant effect.

MANY of the streets are agreeably planted and sheltered with wild-chestnut trees above thirty feet high.

THE inhabitants are, for the most part,

pleasing in their appearance. Their women are exceeding handsome, and much like the English in their stature, countenance, and air.

THE most respectful manner of saluting a woman of distinction here is, by kissing her hand, or the hem of her garment, which customs seem to be taken from the Poles.

THEY have an English factory, and the citizens live much after the manner of England, and support regular clubs. Mr. Hanway was lodged in the Begine Strafs, at a house frequented by many persons of distinction, where he was often entertained with Polish musick performed by Jews.

THIS city is above three English miles in circumference, fortified with lofty works, and a double ditch of water; it is subject to the crown of Poland.

THE chief curiosity here is the great Lutheran church, reputed above three hundred years old; which remains by treaty in the same manner it was in the time of popery, as to crucifixes, images, pictures, &c.

IN particular they shew a celebrated piece of painting of the resurrection, done

by Van Eyck, in the year 1400. They repute it to be the first picture done in oyl-colours; and, by help of the varnish, it is yet so delicately perfect as to bear the strictest inspection.

WITHIN the double works that defend the town is a spacious walk, and a road for coaches; near which are deposited the bodies of five thousand Russians, who fell in one morning by an obstinate attack upon the place, led by count Munich.

THE most considerable part of the Dantzick trade is in corn, which the Polanders bring down the Vistula in large barks. In plentiful seasons they sometimes amount to the number of 1600.

THEY likewise import iron from Sweden in great quantities; but a very inconsiderable portion of woollen, and other English manufactures.

THEIR exportations consist chiefly of bees-wax, narrow linens, sackings, pipe-staves, and oak-planks. This article will not stand the weather like English oak; but under the water is esteemed equally good.

THE whole amount of their trade is usually computed at twelve millions of



current dollars; whereof one half is called the revenues of the crown, the other the property of the city.

WHEN our traveller quitted the territories of Dantzick, (which extended westward near five English miles) he passed the convent of Oliva, famous for the treaty in 1660, when Charles XII. of Sweden had conquered almost all Poland.

THE next place he reached worthy notice was called Stolipe, a small city, well inhabited, and surrounded with corn and meadow lands. Three squadrons of one hundred hussars each were quartered here.

IN this town, as well as all others through the Prussian dominions, it is customary for travellers to be interrogated very strictly in regard to their business and journey, both at entering and leaving it.

ABOUT eight miles forward stood Coeslin, which was burnt down some years ago, and is now rebuilt very elegantly, though with much parsimony. In the market-place is a statue of the late king.

STARGARD next demanded his attention, the metropolis of Prussian Pomerania. In this place are four churches; one whereof

is a cathedral, built with brick, of great antiquity. In the others, service is performed every Sunday in French.

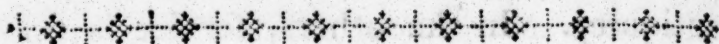
HE passed through several other towns and villages wherein the Prussian troops were occasionally quartered, till he arrived at Koeninsburgh, a small town on the Oder.

IN this place is a very pompous church, embellished by the late king, at a considerable expence, with a fine organ, and several images of the apostles and angels.

ON entering the next town, he passed by the bodies of two malefactors, who had been broke on the wheel. Near every town a gallows is erected on an eminence, but the good government of this country renders executions very rare.

ON the north bank of Angermund, the palace of the margrave of Schwedt makes a very striking appearance, being built in great taste, and the gardens laid out very elegantly.

As he approached Berlin, the face of the country began to improve. From Dantzick to this capital is computed at fifty-seven German miles, equal to about two hundred and fifty English.



## C H A P. IX.

*Account of the court of Berlin; its customs, buildings, and entertainments; city of Berlin described; character of the king of Prussia; number, regularity, and pay of the Prussian forces.*

**T**HE entrance into Berlin is airy and elegant, the streets are regular and clean, and the houses uniform.

ON the new stone-bridge over the Spree, which leads to the palace on the Pont-neuff, is an equestrian statue of Frederick-William the Great, esteemed a piece of exquisite workmanship. It was erected by Frederick the first, king of Prussia, who also built the palace, the magnificence whereof is particularly striking.

AT the time of Mr. Hanway's arrival, the whole city was full of gay faces. The king was preparing entertainments for Frederick, margrave of Barieth, who married his eldest sister, and for Frederick-

William, margrave of Schwedt, who married his fourth sister.

MANY ingenious men attend the court, particularly Voltaire, whose allegiance, as a subject, the king of France had yielded to his Prussian majesty.

WITH regard to the curiosities at Berlin, the first object is the king's palace, which, according to the original plan, would have been a most superb structure, but has never been completed.

THE walls of the grand front are not less than seven or eight feet thick; so that the rooms, not receiving sufficient light, are seen to great disadvantage.

THE apartments in this palace are adorned with silver in every particular; and that so massy, that near four millions of dollars might easily be realized, when any exigence should require it.

THE picture of Charles V. and his empress are framed with silver, so richly, that each frame is supposed to weigh near seven hundred English pounds; and there is a grand crown lustre, supposed to weigh about two thousand pounds.

THE king's particular apartments, tho'



elegant, have nothing extraordinary in them; the prevailing taste is white stocco with gilding; and the picture of Signora Barbarini is in several of the chambers.

MANY of the private apartments have writing-tables, with loose papers scattered about, which indicate great dispatch of business.

THE hall has several fine paintings; and in the grand saloon are four curious pieces of tapestry, representing our Saviour driving out the money-changers, his washing the apostles feet, his draught of fishes, and last supper.

THE throne in the audience-chamber, is of velvet embroidered with gold in a grand taste, but not loaded with ornaments.

IN one apartment, in the old quarter of the palace, is a crimson velvet bed, which has above two hundred cyphers with electoral crowns, set in pearls, and chairs in the same taste. In this bed it is usual to lodge persons of the royal blood on their wedding-night.

THE arsenal, which is an elegant structure, forms one side of the palace; but has rather too great a profusion of ornament.

IN the library, which would be deemed a mean apartment for a common school, are five hundred bibles of different languages and editions; among which is the same which king Charles the first used when he was beheaded. It was given, as a relict, by bishop Juxon to the elector of Brandenburg.

BESIDES several manuscripts on religion, morals, politics, &c. they shew the Khoran in a small octavo, the character so minute, and the paper so thin, as to form only one inch and an half in bulk.

THE cabinet of curiosities has few distinguished rarities; the chief are as follow: a marble Cupid, much admired; two cannon balls, which meeting in the air, through their warmth and violence, were united together; and lastly, an oak with stag's horns; the stag having been hunted with great vehemence, ran his horns into a young tree, and there expired; the conjunction now appears as a natural production.

THE new chapel, which, though low, is neat and commodious, was designed by the king, for there is no art but he has some knowledge of. He intended it for a royal

sepulchre, and has already caused some tombs of his predecessors to be erected in it.

THERE is a small palace on the Spree, elegantly furnished, known by the appellation of Mon Bijou, which is appointed as a residence for the queen mother, a sister of his present majesty of Great Britain. As she is now pretty far advanced in years, she spends the chief part of her time in her study, where there is a good library; but the most remarkable object in this place, is the picture of La belle Parisienne, whose adventures are best known by the novel under the same name.

THE most elegant modern edifice is the opera-house. The scenes are splendid, and of an exquisite taste. It has three galleries, and is reckoned to contain above two thousand persons. The orchestra consists of fifty musicians.

THIS amusement is entirely supported at the king's expence; and the great knowledge he has of musick, together with the delight he takes in it, have brought this entertainment to a great perfection.

ON each side of the stage six trumpeters

are fixed, who salute the queen mother, and queen consort, when they enter and retire; but the king, who acts in a sphere above pomp, excuses this salutation to his own person.

THE city of Berlin has a regular, though not very formidable, fortification; and is called by some a little Paris; the French being here as well understood as the German language.

IT abounds with regular streets and elegant structures, and is said to be near one third as big as London.

THE number of inhabitants has increased greatly within late years, which is owing to the good conduct of the present king, in granting privileges and lands sufficient to induce many people to settle here.

CONSIDERING the government is so extremely despotic and military, and the country destitute of foreign trade, trade may be said to flourish. They make woollen cloth sufficient for the army, and great part of their private consumption; and Silesia is well known to produce a large supply of



linens, which are sent all over Europe, and to America.

THE people were formerly much distressed with variety of coins, some of which were very base; but the king has now found means to run off great part of it, and establish the currency of his own coin only.

HIS present majesty was born on the 24th of January, 1712. He had an early taste for literature and polite arts; in opposition to the inelegant customs (drinking in particular) which prevailed in his father's court.

THE great œconomy of his government and personal expence is very remarkable; the allowance of his table being but thirty crowns a day, fish and wine excepted, in which he is extreamly sparing.

POTSDAM is his favourite residence, where he avoids the empty ceremonies of a court. When he sits down to table, after his own ministers, and those of foreign princes who happen to be there, are seated, his own officers, even to the ensign, fill the vacant places.

THE means whereby he has recommend-

ed himself to his foldiers, are by redreffing the injuries of the loweft, on immediate application. Wherever the injured perfon's quarters are, he need but write to the king, and may be affured of an instant answer, that too in the king's own hand frequently; wherein he will fometimes be fo particular, as to advife where he thinks the party errs in judgment, or is biafed by any false defire.

HIS converfation is free and eafy, even to jefting; but he can pafs from the gay to the ferious in an instant; and fupports his dignity rather from the affection than the fear of his fubjects.

HIS countenance is inclined to the pensive, but very expreffive, indicating, in fome meafure, the inceffant labour of his mind. He generally appears in regimentals, which are a blue cloth frock with filver brandenburgs; and his drefs, in general, is fo negligent, that he feldom is poffeffed of more than one change for the winter, and one for the fummer.

HE is fo little an obferver of ufelefs forms, that he has arofe from his writing-table, and caufed his engroffer to take his place,

and write down the orders which he dictated standing.

IN regard to filial duties, few private persons have treated their mothers with more respect than he is said to have approached his; which was with the highest reverence, and always uncovered.

BESIDES his great skill in musick, he has a taste for poetry; and his memoirs of the House of Brandenburg will always be a lasting proof of his abilities as an author.

THE great secret of life, relative to the dispatches of much business, is certainly a proper distribution of the several hours in the day; and this article no man better understands or attends to, than his Prussian majesty.

HE goes to bed, and rises early, and besides the business of his cabinet, can enjoy his favourite pleasures and musick; in which last he composes as well as performs.

ABOUT a mile from Berlin stands Charlottenburgh, founded by the king's grandfather, and now finished by his grandson in a most exquisite taste.

THE ball-room has ten windows on each

sides; and besides the stucco and gilding, which are richer than in other apartments, it is also adorned with busts, statues, and large pier-glasses. The gardens are elegantly laid out, and the statues well disposed.

THREE miles forward stands Potsdam, the king's favourite residence. It is pleasantly situated on a branch of the Spree, which forms a serpentine figure, and is near one hundred fathoms over.

THIS place is very extensive, and the buildings are neat and regular, as are indeed those of almost every town in Brandenburg; which in general are occupied by the soldiery.

THE throne in the audience-chamber here is magnificently adorned with a rich embroidery of the arms of the house of Brandenburg, supported by two figures of Hercules.

IN Potsdam the king's guards are quartered, who are about two thousand men, of great stature and comeliness, well clothed, and distinguished by silver laced hats and cockades.

THE number of troops in the king's



pay are generally computed at one hundred and thirty thousand men. He has a body of eighty squadrons of hussars, each containing one hundred and thirty men, remarkably youthful, comely, strong, and well shaped.

THE arms of the hussars are a light musket and sabre. They are cloathed in a coarse red cloth made close to their bodies, and strengthened at the elbows with leather in the shape of a heart.

THEIR breeches are of well dressed sheep-skins, their boots short and light, the soles very durable, and their caps strengthened so as to bear a cut.

BESIDES the hussars, the king has a small body of men called Hunters, reputed the most faithful couriers in the army. They have pieces loaded with single balls, and their business is to mark out the officers of the enemy, in which they are very dexterous.

THESE were raised in opposition to a practice of the Austrians. They are generally well encouraged and promoted for their hazardous enterprizes; because, when

taken prisoners, no quarter is granted on either side.

THE Prussian troops are always remarkably neat and clean, their cloathing very short, and their elbows armed with leather. The frequent repetitions of performing their exercise hardly gives them leisure to be idle or wicked; and his majesty makes himself acquainted with the most minute circumstances relative to their duty, which is singularly rigid.

THEIR pay is about fourteen pence a man per week, and bread allowed them; and one very peculiar piece of conduct in the Prussian army, is, that the soldiers, as well as all the officers of the crown, receive their pay before it is due.

THE whole revenues of the house of Brandenburg are computed at one million four hundred thousand pounds, which arises from a tax of about half the rent of the lands, and near forty per cent. on all eatables, soap, candles, &c. notwithstanding which, the advantages arising from the œconomy and regularity which runs through every branch of the government, and more especially in the parsimony of the court,

make the people's chains fit easy, and secure their property enough to animate their industry.



## C H A P. XII.

*Description of Sans Souci; account of Molsberg; Dresden described; curiosities in the eight apartments of the Grune-Gewolbe, and the twelve chambers of the Kuntzkamar; Solomon's temple; the king's gallery of pictures; Chinese palace, and an account of the Saxon porcelain.*

**S**ANS Souci being in the neighbourhood of Potsdam, it may not be disagreeable to take some small notice of it, before we quit the electorate of Brandenburg.

THIS building stands on an eminence, commanding an agreeable view of the town, together with a small branch of the Spree, and seems to have been intended as a summer-house and library to the palace of Potsdam.

THE apartments are for the most part

on the ground-floor, and elegantly finished. In the garden are some fine pieces of statuary, done by Nancie of Paris; particularly a Venus drawing a net, and a Diana with game. The east end is terminated by an Egyptian pyramid embellished with hieroglyphics.

THIS place is highly respected, no person being permitted to walk about it with a sword on, not even the king himself.

OUR traveller pursued his journey, and after passing through a tolerable agreeable country, arrived at Wittenburg, famous for a manufactory of coarse cloths.

THE wool in this country being remarkably fine, they have five hundred private manufactories. Cloths are also sent hither from all parts to be dyed; the blues and greens, commonly called Saxon, being best prepared in this place.

HERE is also an academy, in which seven hundred students are instructed in literature, as well as the arts of dancing, fencing, and all polite accomplishments.

THEY shew the Sokoloff church, a building of three hundred years standing, where Martin Luther first preached the doctrine



which occasioned the revolt from the Roman church.

LUTHER is interred here; but has no monument more than a simple brass plate with an inscription; his original portrait at length painted on wood, and preserved since 1540.

WITTENBURG is a fortified town, situated near the Elbe; and had at this time a garrison of five hundred invalids, commanded by prince Eugene of Dessau.

HE had the satisfaction of journeying through a rich soil and a delightful country, till he reached Dresden, having first passed by Molsberg, a hunting-palace belonging to the king of Poland. The avenue which leads to it is long, well paved, and planted on each side with wild chesnut trees. It is surrounded with woods, where the king takes such delight in hunting the boar, that he will sometimes stay here three months together.

HUNTING being the ruling passion of the Saxton court, the inhabitants are greatly distressed by it; for in the hard winter of 1740, it is computed that about thirty thousand head of deer died in the electo-

rate of Saxony; and yet in the open lands and forests a much greater number was reckoned to remain, whereof no body dared kill one, under penalty of being condemned as a galley slave.

THE deer, and wild boars, are such nuisances, that in every town of note, the inhabitants are obliged to watch, by rotation, all night long, with bells to frighten them from their corn.

DRESDEN is the metropolis of the electorate of Saxony. It stands on a plain, surrounded with high sandy hills, which have been converted into vineyards, but the fruit is not much commended.

NEAR the entrance of the New City, is an equestrian statue of the late king Augustus the second, erected on a lofty pedestal, said to be made by a common smith, and as such may be much admired.

THIS city is well fortified; it stands on both sides of the Elbe, the communication being effected by a stone bridge five hundred and forty feet long, and thirty-six broad, in which space are eighteen arches.

ONE side of this bridge is appointed to lead to the new, and the other to the old

city. Near the latter it is adorned with a brass crucifix of curious workmanship, fixed on a stone pedestal, whereon are the emblems of death and the devil, represented by a human skull and a serpent in brass.

DRESDEN being an antient city, the streets are narrow. The buildings make an elegant appearance, but are inferior to those of Berlin. The apartments are for the most part neat, though small.

THE trade of this place is not very considerable. Their most material article is silver, of which the mines near Fridburg produce every fifteen days near the value of twenty thousand dollars; which is brought into the city in ingots, and immediately coined and delivered to the proprietors.

THE Saxons pretend there are thirty thousand towns and villages in their electorate, among which they say are four millions of souls.

THEY are generally esteemed to be good soldiers. This king's guards consists of two thousand men, half Polanders, and half Saxons. They are tall, well-made and

comely, their regimentals, arms, &c. very well ordered, and their exercise is after the Prussian manner, but our author cannot answer for its being so perfect.

THIS regiment is cloathed in red; but all the infantry wear white with various facings. The king's horse-guards have buff coats richly embroidered with gold, with a sun on their breast, and another on their back.

SAXONY labours under heavy calamities on account of the jealousy arising from their different religions. The established Lutheran clergy are jealous of those of the reformed church, which is kept much in subjection, while both think themselves injured by the countenance given at court to the Roman catholics.

ACCORDING to the constitution of Saxony, the Roman catholics can no more have a church in Dresden, than their elector can, without professing popery, be king of Poland.

A CHAPEL, however, for the former sect is connived at, which is small and neat; but the Romish church is a fine pompous structure, so richly adorned with statues and



architecture, that art and expence seem to contend for the superiority.

THE eight apartments of the Grune-Gewolbe, and the twelve chambers of the Kuntzkamar, are reckoned great curiosities here. They are filled with many trinkets of exquisite art, collected at a vast expence.

THE first apartment contains one hundred small statues, curiously wrought in brass, of centaurs, Mercury, &c. but in particular there are equestrian statues of Augustus the second, kind of Poland; Frederick William the Great; and Lewis the fourteenth.

THE second apartment, which is of ivory, has many curiosities; among which is a fine crucifix; a ship compleatly rigged, with gold wire to represent ropes, the sails adorned with the arms of the king, and names of the princes of the blood; a figure of Abraham offering up his son, and an angel holding his hand. The last is one ell and a half high, and of exquisite workmanship.

THE third apartment is of silver, curiously wrought in variety of figures; par-

ticularly a large fountain, and four vases of a prodigious size.

THE fourth contains vessels of pure gold, and of silver gilt. The pannels of it are looking-glasses. There are, beside, many enamelled cups and pieces of plate, whereof they boast the antiquity.

THE fifth consists chiefly of precious stones, worked with great art; a cup of Lapis nephriticus; a statue of Charles the second of England; and a piece in wood, of the angel Michael vanquishing the devil; which was done in England, and, though but two feet high, cost two thousand five hundred pounds.

THE other three apartments are chiefly filled with precious stones, worked into various figures; such as swords, buttons, canes, watches, stars, &c. the royal crown, sceptres and balls; his present majesty of Poland curiously cut in an onyx, and the representation of Jonas thrown into the sea.

THE greatest curiosity, however, is the throne of the Great Mogul, performed in silver figures, enamelled colours, and adorned with jewels. Here are potentates

prostrating themselves with presents, attended by elephants, soldiers, and servants in their several stations. The artificer Dingelenger is said to have spent many years in this work.

FROM this Mr. Hanway went to gratify his further curiosity in the twelve chambers of the Kuntzkamar; the first whereof contains a large collection of prints, from the very commencement of the art of engraving to this time.

THE second is the mineral gallery, where are the earth, soil, and ore of every country; particularly the tin, lead, copper, silver, and gold of the mines of Saxony. There are many pieces of gold above two inches high, and silver above six inches.

THE Saxons esteeming themselves superior to any nation in the knowledge of minerals, have reduced it to a science; inasmuch that many of the students at Friburg apply very closely to it.

THE most extraordinary thing here is a magnet of two feet and an half, not quite an ounce in weight, which supports near five pounds of iron.

THE third chamber consists of things

petrified, such as pieces of wood, animals, fishes, and birds' eggs in their proper nests. These are all supposed to come from the waters of Karlsbad, which have this particular effect.

IN the fourth is a cabinet with three hundred and fifty squares in wood, all of different sorts, and each as big as the palm of a large hand. In this apartment are the pictures of a man and his wife, who lived near Tameswar. He reached the age of one hundred and eighty-five, and she that of one hundred and seventy-two years.

THE fifth apartment is a small cabinet of skeletons and other anatomical curiosities.

THE sixth consists of the skins of many sorts of animals stuffed; more particularly crocodiles, leopards, monkeys, stags, &c. and several monstrous births of beasts.

THE seventh is of skins of fishes stuffed, chiefly that of the sea-lion.

THE eight is lined with a vast quantity of various shells.

THE ninth apartment is of amber, of which material there is a cabinet six feet



high, and four feet broad; and in every drawer is contained some natural curiosity in amber.

THE tenth is a grotto of water-springs.

THE eleventh has many curiosities in coral.

THE twelfth contains the skeletons of lions, bears, &c. of a prodigious size, and stuffed skins of some extraordinary beasts, especially of a horse, whose mane is three ells and an half long, and his tail twelve ells.

BESIDES these apartments, there is another more remote, which holds a model of the temple of Solomon cut in cedar. It cost twelve thousand crowns, and represents the ark, the *sanctum sanctorum*, the sacrifices, and all other rites and ceremonies of the Mosaic laws.

THE king's gallery of pictures was the next curiosity; which, since the purchase of the duke of Modena's collection, is one of the finest in the world. It is valued at five hundred thousand pounds.

HERE are many inestimable pieces; particularly one of our Saviour curing the sick, and another of the shepherds finding him immediately after his birth: both done

by Corregio. Indeed the choicest works of the forementioned master, and also of Raphael and Rubens, are here exhibited in the most magnificent profusion.

THE Chinese palace (so called from the taste of the building) claimed his next attention. It stands on the Elbe, and commands a view of the bridge and Roman chapel.

THE vaults of this palace consist of fourteen apartments, filled with china and Dresden porcelain; among which are several figures of all kinds of beasts and birds, as large as the life.

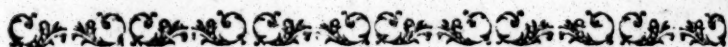
THERE are also some of the apostles in white porcelain, three feet high; and a representation of the crucifixion, five feet high.

BUT the most amazing articles in this way, are forty-eight china vases, which do not appear of any use, or any way extraordinary, except in their great size.

THE manufacture of this porcelain was first attempted by baron Botgar, a miner, about forty-six years ago; since which time it has gradually arose to its present state of perfection.

THE fabric, where it is now prepared, is rendered impenetrable to any but those immediately employed in it; and the secret of mixing the metal is known to very few.

THERE are above seven hundred men kept in pay, whose annual expence is estimated no more than eighty thousand crowns; and the manufacture yields to the king two hundred thousand crowns yearly, besides the magnificent presents he occasionally makes, and a great quantity preserved for his own use.



### C H A P. XIII.

*Palace of Count Brühl; the revenues and taxes of the Saxon electorate; description of Meissen; palace of St. Hubersburg; account of Leipzig, its revenues and customs; view of Koethen and Magdeburg.*

THE great passion and genius for splendor and amusements that reign at this court, is very remarkable: six thousand five hundred ducats are yearly allow-

ed for comfits, and such articles, which is near twice as much as the king of Prussia allows for his whole table.

THE palace of count Bruhl well deserves notice, where there is a gallery of pictures incomparably more magnificent than that of the king, being one hundred and fifty-six ells long, which is eighteen longer than that of Versailles.

THE library, which is in the garden, is two hundred and twenty feet long, and well furnished with books. The drawing-room is pannelled with looking-glasses, and adorned with rich paintings, and the cabinet furnished with enamels and crayons.

THE king's gardens are very agreeable; the palace in them is small, but the avenue leading to it exceeding grand, and of a considerable length. At the front is the field for tournaments, and behind a fine piece of water. There are also many marble statues, some bigger than the life, and well executed.

THE orangery, which is in another part of the town, has four hundred orange trees of a very large size, and remarkably straight.



There are many exotics; but the most extraordinary article, is a strawberry tree cultivated from a plant, which is grown three yards high, has spread almost as much, and yields fruit.

THE revenues of the elector of Saxony are said to be near one million five hundred and seventy-six thousand pounds; which arise from the taxes on lands and a capitation of six dollars on all males, when they are made apprentices, or begin to work.

PEOPLE of a higher rank are taxed according to their class, and subject to be called to account, if they put themselves in a lower situation than is consistent with their estates. Even foreigners pay capitation, after being six months in the country. Jews are taxed at fifty, their wives at thirty, and children at twenty dollars. There is also an excise on all eatables and liquors; and ten per cent. levied out of the incomes of the people. By which means, the value of land estates very low. Besides the many mines which belong to the crown, the king has also a tenth of whatever the silver mines of any particular property produce.

THE hardships which the Saxons labour under may be dated from the year 1706, when Charles XII. of Sweden glutted his army with the spoils of their whole country, except Dresden.

THEIR expences in war since that time have been considerable; yet the people do not so much complain of their calamities as the want of oeconomy at court. The king is a man of a mild disposition. He leaves the weight of business to his queen, and his favourite the count; his whole passion is for curiosities.

WITH some reluctance our traveller left Dresden, (as it affords a fine field of amusement to a stranger) and took the road to Meissen.

THE delightfulness of the season, however, and the excellent improvement of the corn and meadow lands, made him some amends. The people hereabouts are extremely industrious, and no ground is lost; industry will make the most of every thing.

HE could not but observe the number of vineyards on either side, admirably situated to receive all advantages from the sun; but deprived of all their excellence of fruit,

by being suffered to grow too high, and with too great a luxuriancy.

As he approached Meissen, he was much pleased with the romantic situation of the houses, being mostly built on rocks, which arose perpendicular from the river.

THE castle of Meissen, in which is the porcelain manufactory, stands on the western bank of the Elbe, three German miles from Dresden. It is a large building, and tolerably well defended.

THERE is no admittance to the most common part of the work here, without an order from the governor of Dresden; nor are the workmen ever seen without the gates of this strong hold.

FIVE German miles further is the palace of St. Hubertsburg, intended entirely for the pleasure of hunting. It is large, but not very magnificent. The adjacent country is proper for the sport, and the king's dogs and horses are kept in order, by being exercised twice a week. In their sports they are particularly gay and brilliant; for on these occasions, an uniform of yellow, laced with silver, is worn by every one who appears in the field.

THE six apartments intended for the queen, are lined with green damask, laced with gold, and those for the king with crimson in the same taste. In one of the apartments is a picture of St. Francis Xavier, supported by an angel done in crayons, by the hands of the king's daughter. The gardens of this place are but small, though the situation is admirable, and opportunity for great enlargement and improvement.

SEVERAL towns and villages, which, together with the surrounding lands, afforded a very pleasing view, lay in his journey between this place and Leipzig, which is but few miles distant. Leipzig is one of the greatest trading towns in Germany; and has been distinguished through a series of years, by a liberty of conscience indulged to all sorts of people. As a consequence of this indulgence, they have been very industrious in the cultivation of knowledge, and moral accomplishments, of which the university established here remains a proof, though not in so flourishing a state as it has been formerly. The chief wealth of this city consists in wool; besides which, they have many rich manufactures, and



are remarkable for painted cloths in imitation of tapestry. They have three annual fairs here, viz. New-year's-day, Easter, and Michaelmas, which were all very considerable formerly, but now that of Easter alone remains so.

To these fairs the inhabitants of all parts of Germany resort, besides French, Italians, and even Russians, with their respective merchandise. They are supplied with tobacco, of which they consume a prodigious quantity, from Magdeburg.

THE inhabitants within the gates of the city are computed to be about 40,000; whereof many are French refugees. The suburbs are besides very populous.

THE Lutheran is the established religion, for which they have six churches; they have one for the reformed, and a chapel for Roman catholicks in the castle; which last is forbid the use of bells.

THEIR capital churches have many superfluous splendid embellishments, in regard to structure, which seem to be the remains of the passion the papists have for decorations and magnificence.

IT is a custom with the inhabitants to

shut their shops every Friday morning; and they are such strict observers of their regulations herein, that whoever shall on that day presume to sell any thing during the time of worship, is liable to a fine of ten crowns. The city of Leipzig is small, but the buildings are lofty and elegant. The fortifications, which do not seem greatly calculated for defence, have four stone gates, and the citizens support two hundred soldiers.

THEIR streets are clean and commodious, and two large squares are used as market-places; but the city derives its chief beauty from the gardens surrounding it, which are numerous, and in general laid out in exquisite taste.

ON leaving Leipzig, the first place worthy note our adventurer descried was Hall, which is subject to Prussia, and is famous for its schools and university, more especially for students of physic.

IN some few hours more he arrived at Koethen, a very considerable place, and reckoned to contain near fifteen thousand inhabitants. In this place is the principal manufacture of gold and silver lace of Ger-

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many. It employs almost a thousand persons, whose wages generally amount to fifteen hundred dollars a week.

THEIR yearly produce is accounted a million of dollars, in which they are encouraged by all the inhabitants of Germany. The Saxons are accustomed to look on these little independent sovereignties, as lands of milk and honey; and indeed, from a knowledge of what the Saxons and Brandenburgers suffer, they are well inclined to look on themselves as a happy people.

THIS sovereignty is under the jurisdiction of prince Annalt Koethen. These princes are usually possessed of lands sufficient for their expences, their revenues being generally esteemed half a million of dollars.

EACH of them is obliged, in time of war, according to the constitution of the empire, to cloath, arm, and support an hundred men for the emperor's service.

THE security of travelling throughout Germany, is a circumstance very agreeable. The people are naturally serious, the duties of morality are early taught, and so strictly inculcated, that thefts and robberies are hardly known in time of peace.

FROM this last place to Magdeburg, the road is particularly good and pleasant. On his entrance into Magdeburg, it being on Sunday, he observed a band of vocal musicians singing at the doors of the citizens, as was the custom always after morning service.

THEY have two reformed, one French Lutheran, and eight German Lutheran churches here; all which have been rebuilt since the year 1631; at which time the town was sacked and burnt, and the inhabitants put to the sword by the emperor's general count Tilly.

IN the time of that fatal catastrophe, it is related in the king of Prussia's memoirs of the house of Brandenburg, that twelve hundred virgins drowned themselves in the Elbe, to preserve their chastity from the violation to which it was exposed.

THE magazines in this place for the reception of merchandize from Hamburgh, are very considerable. They have some manufactories here, many remarkable buildings; and in the great square at the main-guard, is an antient statue of the emperor

Otho, said to have founded this city in the year 930.

THE fortifications of this place are strong, and defended by three regiments, to the number of about four thousand men.

IT is observable that the German positions are obliged to wear the liveries of the country they belong to. In Brandenburg they wear blue; in Saxony yellow; they likewise bear the king's arms, and pay one third of the hire of their horses to the crown. They are very apt to be insolent to strangers, unless kept in fee with brandy or money. They use small French horns, the sound of which is very shrill.



#### C H A P. XIV.

*Short account of Helmstedt and Wolfenbittel; description of Brunswick; and the electorate of Hanover; royal palace at Herenhausen; succinct view of Zell and Zoerhendorf; state of the British factory at Hamburg.*

THE next place our traveller entered was the city of Helmstedt, belonging

to the duke of Brunswick. It is surrounded by an old fortification, and had at this time a garrison of two hundred of the duke's troops.

IN the city are two hundred students, who are chiefly supported by the bounty of their sovereign.

THE road from hence to Wolfenbittel is tolerably good. The vallies abound in cattle; and on either side are several groves and oaks, which, being kept in good order, afford a very agreeable prospect.

THERE is a visible gaiety and chearfulness in the countenance of the inhabitants of this part of the country, which seems to imply good health and easy circumstances.

WITHIN few miles of the great road are several mines of iron, copper, silver, and some persons say, gold. Indeed the duke of Brunswick's dominions, as well as those of the elector of Saxony, derive a considerable part of their revenues from the variety of ore they are possessed of.

THAT of a deep emerald with silver-coloured points is most remarkable, and is reputed to contain a proportion of gold.

HE did not reach Wolfenbittel till the



gates were shut, consequently obliged to purchase his admittance, there being particular rates fixed on all vehicles and horses, for opening the gates after a certain hour.

THE houses in this city are low, and the streets elegant. The fortification is regular, but not very strong. It is surrounded by a mote supplied by the small river Okar, which affords water to the inhabitants.

AN antient palace of the duke's stands without the walls, which is rather convenient than grand; the inside is neatly adorned, and there are two small galleries of pictures.

THERE is also a good arsenal, and a well collected library belonging to the city. About an English mile further, is the palace of Antoinenburg, the residence of the duke's mother. The whole road from Wolfenbittel to Brunswick is bordered by trees and groves, which renders this part of the journey extremely pleasant. The fortifications of Brunswick are considerable, and the walls lofty. It is the residence of the duke of Wolfenbittel; to which family the

king of Great Britain being allied, he takes the title of Duke of Brunswick.

THE number of troops in this small place is said to be thirteen thousand; the reason why they support so many is, in order to be of mutual service to their allies, as they sometimes receive subsidies from foreign princes.

THE Brunswick troops are very clean, their men are smaller, their arms lighter, and their exercise less exact than that of the Prussians, but they are clothed much after the same manner.

THE arsenal of the city is reported to have been a church, formerly in the Gothic taste, but now very much damaged. There are several pieces of arms, cohorns, mortars, &c. in this place, but rather ornamental than useful.

ON the ramparts is a very curious brass mortar-piece, made in 1411. It is ten feet six inches long, and nine feet two inches diameter, weighing one thousand eight hundred quintals. It will carry a ball seven hundred and thirty pounds weight to the distance of three thousand three hundred paces, and will throw a bomb of one

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thousand pounds weight, but requires fifty two pounds of powder.

THERE are several churches in Brunswick, but one in particular, is a very anti-ent Gothic building. The top is adorned with twenty large paintings, representing the prophets of the Old Testament in the clouds; the altar is of marble, with the statues of the five evangelists, supported by Aaron and Moses.

THE revenues of this place are said not to exceed two hundred and sixty-two thousand pounds; yet the œconomy of the court is such, that, though it is numerous, all sorts of theatrical and musical entertainments are continually kept up, and foreigners receive great satisfaction and civility.

THE duke's palace at Saltz dalen is well worthy notice; it stands about a German mile from Brunswick, in a very mean village. The chief part of this structure is of timber; the rooms are lined with painted cloth, which carries a prodigious shew of grandeur.

A GREAT taste of magnificence, restrained by a parsimonious regard to other par-

ticulars, is generally very conspicuous in all the German palaces.

THE gallery of pictures here, is a noble apartment, and the paintings well executed. The gardens are nobly laid out, but the statues are poor.

THE left wing is furnished in a grotesque manner with porcelain china; and the other full of enamelled ware, great part whereof is said to have been done by Raphael Urbin; the collection is, however, of two hundred years standing.

THERE are many originals in painting, which deserve much commendation. The ascension by Vougerman is greatly esteemed. The women of Samaria in one piece, and Judith with her attendant in another, holding the head of Holofernes just cut off, the face yet retaining some marks of life, are both happily imagined and beautifully expressed.

THE dutchy of Brunswick carries on a considerable trade with Bohemia. Their land is well stored with hops, preferable to any in Germany. They have likewise great plenty of turnips, with which seeds they make good oil.

WHEN our traveller had thus satisfied his curiosity in this place, he proceeded on his journey to the electorate of Hanover.

THE first place he passed through was Paine, in the bishoprick of Heldesheim, now subject to the elector of Cologne, whose troops were at this time quartered in it.

THE chief part of the road from hence to Hanover is very sandy, but the soil is good, and some pleasant groves adjoining, render it not disagreeable.

ON entering the Hanoverian dominions, he could observe in the countenance of the inhabitants, and many concurring circumstances, strong indications of their enjoying a comfortable livelihood.

HANOVER may justly be deemed an elegant place, though not equal to Berlin or Dresden. That part which is called the new city, has many agreeable buildings in it.

IT is watered by the Leina, which communicates with Bremen, but carries on no trade of any signification; and the fortifications are rather pleasant than serviceable.

IN the king's stables are thirteen compleat sets of coach-horses, extremely beau-

tiful, besides others for the saddle. The stables themselves are magnificent. Part of the palace has been lately rebuilt, on account of a fire which damaged it greatly some years since.

It is situated on the banks of the Leina. The apartments are grand and commodious, and chiefly furnished with rich tapestry, for which this place is much distinguished.

THE opera-house and theatre for French comedians, are both within the palace. They are antient buildings, and have more decency and convenience than splendor in them.

THE king's forces in this electorate, are reputed to be near twenty-four thousand. The administration, when the king is absent, is conducted by a council of state; during which time, the guard is always mounted, and open table kept; besides which, they have two plays and two concerts a week, during the whole winter.

THE revenues of the electorate are about four millions of dollars (seven hundred thousand pounds) the greatest part whereof arises from the silver mines. The num-



ber of inhabitants can scarce exceed fifty thousand.

BUT the place most admired, is the king's palace at Herenhausen, which lies two miles to the northward of the city.

THE road to it is through an agreeable avenue of trees, but the structure itself seems scarce grand enough for a royal palace.

IN all probability the reason of its being made use of as such, may arise from some respect paid to a paternal inheritance; Ernest Augustus, the king's grandfather, having built it some eighty years since.

IT is chiefly of wood; the apartments are large, and well furnished: in it are some good pictures; the best whereof are two originals of Charles the first, and prince Rupert.

THE garden, however, may justly claim attention, being superior to any in Germany. One side is covered by a piece of water, above a quarter of a mile in length. There are many gravel walks, with large squares and basons dividing the several parts.

THE intermediate spaces are formed by

lofty groves and orchards; and there are many statues, though not very excellent in their kind, dispersed throughout the whole.

THE jet d'eau, which was erected by Mr. Benson in the year 1716, is perhaps superior to any thing of that sort; it throws the water above seventy feet high.

A SYLVAN theatre, in the German taste, is likewise to be seen here, where both plays and masquerades are frequently exhibited; on which occasions it is very grandly illuminated.

DURING Mr. Hanway's stay in Hanover, the principal subject of public discourse, was a duel between two Hanoverian gentlemen, Mr. Frichapel and Mr. Swekel, wherein the latter lost his life, and the other fled: both which circumstances were greatly regretted, as they were equally beloved by their king and fellow subjects.

AFTER the foregoing observations, our adventurer proceeded on his journey thro' Enzen (a little mean village) to Zell. The country, hereabouts, produces plenty of turf, which yields fuel to the inhabitants.

WITHIN three feet of the surface of the

earth are to be seen the remains of buildings, which the common people are weak enough to suppose to have been previous the deluge.

ZELL is a large place, and well fortified. It formerly belonged to the duke of the same name, but by marriage has devolved upon the house of Hanover.

IN this place are four Lutheran, one French, one Dutch, and one Roman Catholick church. The buildings, being chiefly of wood, are for the most part very mean.

THE inhabitants carry on a small trade with Bremen, by means of the river Aller; and generally affords quarters to a regiment of seven hundred men. It is farther remarkable for a stud of exceeding fine horses.

FROM hence to Weiffendorff the country was very barren, yet supplied with several flocks of sheep. This electorate, indeed, furnishes Germany with mutton; Brandenburg and Westphalia produce hogs; and Hungary affords beef; but the trade of each, in corn, is very inconsiderable.

SOME four German miles forward stands Zæhrendorf; the country still abounding in heaths, and the air unwholesome, if we may judge by the complaints of the inhabitants hereabouts.

THE next day, as he approached the banks of the Elbe, the adjacent lands began to wear a more agreeable aspect. On the north-east ~~side~~ are many delightful gardens.

THE passage over the Elbe (which he was obliged to cross in order to reach Hamburg) is near six miles. Some of the banks of this river are very lofty, and exhibit a most pleasing view of several small islands in the middle of it.

THE British factory at Hamburg, which removed hither from Flanders, has been possessed of privileges ever since the year 1610, perhaps more distinguished than any commercial body whatever. These were confirmed by a convention with the regency, and the Hamburgers found it highly their interest to indulge them.

THIS factory is incorporated into a company, which is composed of a governor, a deputy governor, and thirteen members. The whole number of the factory was said,



at this time, scarce to exceed fifty persons.

ALL disputes among themselves are decided by a majority of voices, as are also agreements relative to their dealing with the burghers; with this difference, that on such arbitrations they have a deputation of two senators to act with them.

THEY have a chapel erected for their own use, very conveniently finished. Their conduct is, in general, truly just and amiable; but their trade is not so considerable as it has been heretofore.

BESIDES their other liberties, the king of Denmark has granted them a privilege of hunting in his jurisdiction to the extent of ten miles.





## C H A P. XV.

*Description of the city and regulations of Hamburg; view of Altena; observations on the road from Hamburg to Bremen; account of Bremen and the remarkable dome; their religion, trade, &c. considered.*

**H**AMBURG (reputed to have been so called from the adjacent forest of Ham) is very antient; and through its reputation for laws, and happy situation for trade, has been long supplied with opulent inhabitants.

IT stands in the dukedom of Holstein, on the north side of the Elbe; but some part of the town lies so low, that high tides and north-west winds extremely incommode the inhabitants by the overflowing of the water.

THEIR houses are lofty and strong, and several of them very neat. Wheel carriages are now very frequent, though they were scarcely known here about fourscore years ago. Their drivers are remarkably

dexterous, and indeed it is highly incumbent on them so to be; for most of the streets are so narrow, as scarce to permit two carriages to pass each other.

THERE are generally ministers from most of the princes in Europe here; but it is supposed, more in relation to the affairs and correspondence of Germany, than what regards this city.

THE inhabitants are chiefly mercantile; for there are very few mechanicks. Their principal manufactures are sugar-baking and callicoe-printing. Gold and silver lace, silks and stockings are also made here, but in no considerable quantities.

THE number of inhabitants in the city is computed at one hundred and eighteen thousand; those of the suburbs and adjacent villages may amount to half as many more.

THEIR soldiery, including their wives and children, are supposed to be ten thousand; and there is about the same number of foreigners.

THEIR women are in general bred up with so much reserve, that they go veiled.

The better sort of both sexes are, however, remarkably polite and affable.

THEIR chief pursuit is trade; therefore they have no appearance of state and grandeur; yet, at particular seasons, are not wanting in point of gay amusement.

THE common people have a great share of insolence, and generally impose upon strangers, which probably may have arose from the general easiness of their circumstances, and being under no regal authority that might give birth to a due subordination.

THEIR government consists of four burgomasters, who usually receive from their offices one thousand pounds a year; particularly the two elder, who have the disposal of many inferior offices.

THEIR persons next in rank are twenty-four senators, whose dress much resembles the antient habit of the Spaniards. Fourteen of these are chosen from among the merchants, and ten bred to the study of the law.

A SENATOR's salary is about two hundred pounds a year; but being chosen for



life, their perquisites are supposed to be considerable.

SUITS at law are determined by the senate alone; but all criminal affairs by the senate and burghers.

THE chief weight of the executive part of the government lies on four lawyers, who act as secretaries of state; besides whom there are four other secretaries.

THERE are five parishes, with a capital church to each; whereof the most modern, which was dedicated to St. Michael, was destroyed by lightning, in the year 1749.

THEY have a remarkable antient cathedral, called the dome, governed by a dean and secular canons. It was built in the time of Charlemagne; but is now partly under the jurisdiction of his Britanic majesty, as duke of Bremen and Verden.

To each parish are three officers, in quality somewhat similar to the tribunes of the people among the antient Romans, without whose concurrence, nothing of importance is determined by the senate.

WHEN a new tax is to be imposed, it is in a proper assembly constituted of fifty burghers from each parish; and no tax is prolonged above one year.

DURING such transactions the city gates are shut, and no one permitted to go in or out till their assembly is dissolved.

THE Lutheran is the established religion; and there is very little toleration given to others. The Jews indeed, are somewhat indulged, and support themselves by commerce and brokerage; but the Roman Catholics are objects of extreme jealousy.

THE œconomy observed in this city is a great restriction to the pleasure and amusements of the inhabitants; the gates being shut very early, and not a wicket suffered to be opened on any account, after the appointed hour, though they might raise a considerable income by such indulgencies.

THE number of regular forces established here, is said to be about two thousand five hundred men; and the fortifications of the town, on the land side, are remarkably strong and secure.

ON the east side is a piece of water formed by the small river Alster, on which the citizens amuse themselves in warm weather with their barges, boats, &c. attended by bands of music.

THE wall round the ramparts is particularly pleasant, and extends near four English miles.

ON the banks of the Elbe and Alster are also many pleasant gardens, which, being laid out chiefly in the Dutch taste, exhibit more neatness than magnificence.

THE territories of this city are but small; they are bounded on the north-west side by a considerable fort, erected on an eminence, which also serves as an outwork. Altena, on the west, is within half a mile. To the north they have only one mile; but on the east, along the banks of the Elbe, the dominion extends near sixteen.

THIS place may be considered to Germany what Amsterdam is to the rest of Europe; a magazine of the different produce and merchandize of the trading World: many of their houses, on the banks of the river, are situated so low, that vessels may unload into their ware-houses.

THE number of vessels, belonging to the town, is said to be about four hundred; thirty of which are employed in the trade to and from London. They have many which bring wine and other commodities

from Bourdeaux; besides others which carry on a traffick with Greenland, Portugal, and Spain.

OVER and above the manufactures already mentioned, their commercial interest receives great augmentations from their art in dying, in which they are particularly skilful. They also export great quantities of Silesia linens, under the name of Hamburgh.

A GREAT part, indeed, of the latter article of traffic is fallen into the hands of the merchants of Altena; and the improvements in different arts at many other places, such as Lubec, Copenhagen, St. Peterburgh, &c. have greatly diminished the trade of Hamburgh lately.

THE neighbourhood of Altena, has been long considered by the Hamburghers as an object of jealousy; and that with reason, as it has many advantages in regard to situation.

ALTENA is a large place, but carries very little appearance of opulence, nor does it add much to the revenues of Denmark.

It is a general asylum for those who fly from the adjacent countries for debt, or



misdemeanours; and is frequently made use of, even by the Hamburgers, as such.

THE town now appears as new, having been burned down in the war with Sweden, in the year 1713. They have one piece of policy among them, in order to encrease the inhabitants and strengthen their trade, namely, that they encourage all religions.

ON our adventurer's departure from Hamburg, his curiosity induced him to decline the common path, and make the best of his way to Bremen; to reach which place, the first part of his rout lay through Blankenefs.

THIS road, being situated on the more exalted banks of the Elbe, affords a most agreeable and extensive view of part of the Hanoverian dominions on the west, and of the Danish territories in Holstein, on the east of that river.

THE ferry at Blankenefs is very small, and, unless wind and tide are both favourable, the passage is dangerous; which circumstances are rendered more disagreeable by the obstinate insolence of the Danish boors, whose custom is to delay passengers

while they determine, at a certain game, whose lot it shall be to attend them.

THE breadth of the river here is about an English mile; and near as much farther, up a small creek, lies Crantz, a mean village, in the Hanoverian territories; where, as in all these small places, though there is no regular post, the peasants are obliged to supply travellers with horses at stated rates.

CRANTZ, however inconsiderable, extends above two English miles. It is built on the top of an high bank, to resist the overflowing of the Elbe.

FROM this place he had the satisfaction of passing through a fertile spot, abounding with meadow and corn land, for two German miles, till he arrived at Buztchude.

HIS road from thence to Ottersburgh, after passing through Closter-seven, exhibited a much less agreeable view; the country being mostly of woods and heath, with very little cattle on the lands, and but thinly inhabited.

AT Ottersburgh he found two companies of Hanoverian soldiers quartered.

ON each side of the road, within an En-

glish mile of Bremen, three stones are erected with the British arms engraved, denoting the boundaries of the Hanoverian dominions.

BREMEN is situated on each side of the river Wesfer, over which there is a bridge.

It formerly belonged to the Swedes, but was sold by the Danes, who conquered it, to the elector of Hanover in the year 1716.

NOTWITHSTANDING this bargain, but a small quantity of the city is subject to that electorate; in which quarter stands the remarkable dome church.

THE other part is regulated by its own magistracy and laws. The magistrates are four burgomasters and twenty-four senators, chosen out of the calvinists, for whom, as their persuasion is the established religion, there are five churches.

THEY have a town-house, an exchange, and water-works, by which the whole city is supplied with water. The number of inhabitants is about thirty thousand; whose circumstance and manner of living appear very comfortable.

THEIR streets, in general, are narrow;

their shops are plentifully stocked with merchandize; and there are several well built houses, which make a genteel appearance; over the doors and windows of many of them *solī deo gloria* is inscribed in large characters, both within and without.

IN the market-place is the figure of a man in armour, who is reported to have saved the city, when in the most eminent danger, from the Swedes. They call it a Royland, from the name of a general, by whom they were made a free people.

THE general being of a remarkable stature, they have endeavoured to commemorate him amply, by making the figure about fourteen feet high; yet, however romantic it may appear, it serves to keep up a notion of amplitude of freedom.

THE chief curiosity here is the dome, where worship is performed in the Lutheran manner.

IT is said to be six hundred years old, and is built in the Gothic taste.

IT is about six feet below the surface of the earth, and vaulted nine feet high. They never suffer it to be cleansed, through a



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superstitious fear that it might thereby loose its virtue.

IN a vault under it, are deposited the bodies of many persons who died an hundred and fifty years since. The features of several of them are still plainly to be discerned, and the cohesion of the different parts remains entire, although the skin is black and shrivelled: the reason of this preservation we shall not here pretend to give; but only observe that some other places boast the same virtue.

THOUGH considerable sums have been offered of late years for bodies to be laid in this dome, the priests have ever objected to it, alledging the divine sentence, “ that man should return to dust.”

IT is, however, much more probable that such customs have been interdicted by the magistracy, as the Lutheran is not the established worship of the city.

THE trade of Bremen is considerable, notwithstanding the vicinity of Hamburgh. From France they import great quantities of sugar, tobacco, and other West-India commodities, with several manufactures from England; besides which, they deal

largely with Hanover, Saxony, and Bohemia for corn, linen, timber, and minerals.

THEIR traffic would be much more profitable and extensive, but that ships of burthen cannot come within two miles of the town; which deficiency they are obliged to supply with small fly-boats.



## C H A P. XVI.

*Observations on the road, and several villages between Bremen and Amsterdam; short account of Amersfort and Naardan; palace of Soesdyke; description of the city, trade, customs, and religion of Amsterdam; remarks on the town-house.*

**H**EAVY rains having fallen during our traveller's stay at Bremen, he found the road from thence to Wildeshusen very marshy; which however was in some measure compensated by a long causeway.

ABOUT a mile from Bremen, he re-entered the Hanoverian dominions. Wildeshusen is a principal place, and the residence



of the high bailiff of the district; of which there are about twenty-five in these dominions.

THE next evening he arrived at Klop-  
penbergh, a mean town in the jurisdiction  
of the bishop of Munster, elector of Co-  
logn; but the adjacent lands are very plea-  
sant and well improved.

LONINGEN also has the same advanta-  
ges, but in itself is equally inconsiderable;  
and the inhabitants hereabouts are fre-  
quently guilty of great insolence and ex-  
tortion, though under ecclesiastical govern-  
ment.

WHEN he reached the banks of the river  
Ems, he discovered Lingen, a town tolera-  
bly fortified. It is in the circle of West-  
phalia, and subject to the king of Prussia.

INDEED the regularity of the buildings  
here, together with the behaviour and oe-  
conomy of the inhabitants, give apparent  
proofs of being under Prussian regulation.

THIS place devolved to the house of  
Brandenbergh on the death of king Wil-  
liam the third, who formerly possessed it.

ON our author's nearer approach to the  
dominions of the United Provinces, he

could not but remark, at Northorn, and other villages, the people to be almost blinded by smoak arising from the considerable quantity of turf they abound in, the chief part of the country from Loeningen producing nothing else.

THE next place he stopped at, worthy notice, was Amello, a neat town in the province of Overijssel, where they have a manufactory of fine holland. In fact, the greatest part of our linen, distinguished by that name, is made in Silesia, and only bleached in the United Provinces.

THE good inclosures and rich plantations hereabouts, at the same time that they afford an agreeable prospect, give very strong proofs of labour and industry.

THE chief advantage they enjoy is from their cows, which are mostly red, and produce considerable quantities of butter and cheese.

WHEN he had passed through Amello, the several villages began to exhibit all that appearance of neatness, for which the Hollanders are so justly famed.

AT the door of several houses, he remarked pillars and festoons of verdure, a-

dorned with garlands and flowers, which remain as memorials of the humorous solemnity wherewith marriages are celebrated in this country.

FOUR German miles from this town stands Daventer, a large city in the same province, situated on the river Uffel, which runs into the Zuyder sea, and bears vessels of burthen.

OVER the river is a considerable bridge of wood, for the passage whereof a heavy toll is paid. This place was formerly a hanse town, but is now subject to the states. It is strongly fortified, their houses and streets neat, and well supplied with manufactures; and their trade, though wholly inland, is tolerably large.

ABOUT the midway between this and Voorthusen, (to which place they have a regular post) stands Loo, a seat of the prince of Orange, which boasts nothing very remarkable.

FROM hence, till he reached Ouverlach, the country was sandy, and gave no appearance either of industry or opulence; but then the very extensive plantations of

tobacco, denoted it worthy of all the commendation the world bestows on it.

THE consumption of this leaf, throughout the provinces, is extravagant; and by the inhabitants reputed highly necessary, on account of the moisture of the climate.

AMERSFORT, (the next town he entered) stands in the province of Utrecht, on the small river Ems. It is very extensive and antique.

THEY have a large church here, with an excellent set of chimes, (for which indeed the United Provinces are famous) that play every market-day, from ten to twelve in the forenoon.

THE clean appearance of their streets and houses, deserves great commendation; but the behaviour of the inhabitants are equally disgusting, which often breaks out in a rusticity of behaviour and contempt towards strangers.

THEY are chiefly supported by their own industry, and their tobacco manufacture. The people in general wear wooden shoes, as a defence against their brick floors, and frequent washing.

ABOUT two miles further is Soesdyke,



a palace belonging to the prince of Orange, where he has a park near eight English miles in circumference.

THE road to Haarden is extremely pleasant; the adjacent country being well improved and inhabited, but the turnpikes are very numerous.

THE fortification at Haarden is considerable, being chiefly composed of a broad double mote filled from the sea, which has made frequent inroads on it. This place bounds the province of Holland, some small distance from the Zuyder.

IT has been often plundered in antient wars: in the year 1486 it was burnt down; after that, the Spaniards massacred the inhabitants, on the revolt of the United Provinces; in 1672 it was taken by the French, but soon retaken by the prince of Orange.

AMSTERDAM is distant from hence but two German miles; the whole country abounding in rich pasture lands, and delightful gardens.

ON the banks of the canals, the road having been made at great cost, there are seven tolls to be paid.

THE avenue leading to the city is re-

markably beautiful, being a fine causeway, adorned on each side with many small villages and gardens belonging to the citizens.

THEY always shut their gates here at six in the evening; yet, on a certain toll being paid, travellers are admitted till ten, but no longer.

THE city of Amsterdam is about three leagues in circumference; and is more properly called Amsteldam, meaning thereby the dam of the river Amstel, and has been always so nominated in antient records.

THE earliest rise of it is supposed to be four hundred years since, and its inclosure with walls about two hundred and seventy. The great opulence and strength of it, is dated from one thousand five hundred and seventy.

IT is certainly, taken altogether, a monument of great art and labour; notwithstanding which, on a strict examination, it can afford no degree of pleasure to any person, whose turn of mind is not wholly employed in lucrative considerations.

THE walls of the city began to be con-

siderably enlarged about the year 1600, since which time they have received daily improvements.

THEIR greatest strength consists in the difficulty of access both by sea and land; which, though so great an advantage in repelling an enemy, by no means obstructs the progress of their own commerce.

THE oeconomy of the Hollanders, in every particular, is so remarkable, that even on the numerous bastions of their fortifications here, they have wind-mills placed.

THEIR streets, though too narrow in general, for convenience and beauty, are extremely neat. Their hired coaches are fixed on sledges; whereon all kinds of merchandize are likewise carried.

CARRIAGES of any persons of distinction are indeed on wheels; but they are obliged to pay an extravagant tax for such a liberty.

THE principal streets and quays, especially the Keyzardraft, and Keeregraft, being planted on each side with trees, would be unexceptionably pleasant, but for the

stench which the adjacent canals frequently throw out.

THEIR houses are more to be admired for their neatness, than either elegance or convenience: the nature of their climate renders it necessary to wash them often, which particular piece of industry is so attended to by many of the natives, as to make them neglect the necessary care of their persons.

THE furniture of their apartments is generally neat, sometimes rich. The rooms themselves are, for the most part, floored and pannelled with marble.

AMSTERDAM is thought to be one third as populous as London and Paris. They reckon twenty-six thousand five hundred houses, and about two hundred and forty thousand inhabitants to be within the walls. The suburbs are not very considerable.

THE exchange, which is the principal rendezvous of all the merchants, was finished in the year 1613. The inside is two hundred and fifty feet long, and one hundred and forty broad, but in architec-



ture and embellishments, is much inferior to ours.

IT is supported by forty-six pillars, which are marked with their several numbers, and occupied occasionally by the merchants, so that each person may be found at his respective standing.

THE chief defence of this city can neither be accounted troublesome nor expensive; it being by a militia formed entirely of burghers, who are the safest and properest guardians of their own wealth and liberty.

THERE is a great toleration given to difference of religious opinions, so long as the state remains unmolested by ecclesiastical divisions and feuds.

CALVANISM is the established faith, for which the Dutch have eleven churches, the English one, and the Germans and French two for each.

BESIDES these, there are near thirty places of worship for the Roman Catholics, partly composed of chapels, and partly of apartments in private houses.

THERE are likewise Lutherans and Anabaptists resident here, and a considerable

number of Jews, who have their chief synagogues as in London.

It is however observable, that none but the Calvinists are permitted the use of bells.

ALL marriages which are not consonant with the rites of the established church, are invalidated, unless the parties are previously engaged before a civil magistrate; after which they may perform the ceremony where they please.

THE discipline and conduct of the Dutch in regard to their public charities is particularly laudable, and seems to exceed that of any other country, as there are none of their poor who do not perform some useful labour.

WITH respect to their dykes, they have made many successful improvements of late years; the stones in general being regularly laid, and forming a stout defence against the water. The dyke to the Zuyder sea, in particular, being raised near sixteen feet.

THE dykes towards the North sea, are said to be yet more lofty, and supported by piles, at an extravagant expence. Notwithstanding the unwearied art and in-

dustry of the inhabitants, the frequent inroads of the ocean have rendered their situation very precarious.

IN the year 1530, great part of Zealand was overflowed; in 1568, seventy-two villages on the coast of Holland and Friesland were swallowed up, and almost twenty thousand persons perished.

THE inundation in Nov. 1665, is said not only to have broke down the dyke of Muydenberg, but also that of Amsterdam and Haerlem, and to have laid the lands round Naarden, and part of the province of Utrecht, under water.

ACCIDENTS of this sort are however not so great an alarm to them, as might be supposed, the inhabitants knowing the usual seasons for expecting them; consequently they house their cattle, and take all other necessary precautions against them.

THEIR lands are also esteemed to be more fertile through such inundations; and great part of their defence lies therein, inasmuch as they have it in their power to lay the country under water whenever they please.

HOLLAND is supposed to pay half the

tax of the Seven Provinces, and Amsterdam half of the province of Holland. The whole revenues of Amsterdam are computed at one million sterling.

THIS country has certainly not owed its opulence to any native commodities, but to meredint of industry, and flourishes by improvement and manufactures of foreign growth.

THEIR trade, in its birth, was chiefly built on the ruins of Antwerp, which was once the mistress of the commercial world, till the zeal of priesthood, and insolence of military privileges, destroyed its glory; though the decline of the Portuguese traffick, and that of Hamburgh, (already mentioned) have undoubtedly given great assistances to it.

SIR William Temple affirms, the Dutch had little foreign trade, except to the Indies, till the year 1670; but Amsterdam, in its present situation, may justly be deemed a magazine of timber, corn, wine, and many other commodities of foreign European production.

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THE peculiar excellence of the inhabitants consists in dying, sugar-baking,

bleaching wax and linen, and manufacturing paper, sail-cloth, silk and wool.

THEY have also large repositories of gold and silver, precious stones, drugs, &c. from different parts of the world; besides which, their whale-fishing, East-India trade, and more especially their spices, (of which they are very careful) bring them in immense advantages.

THEIR trade with Great Britain is in linens, flax, sail-cloth, tiles, juniper-berries, &c. in return for which, they import lead, tin, tobacco and coals; but in much less quantities than what we take from them.

THEIR herring-fishery is also very material to them; besides the home consumption, (which is far from being inconsiderable) they export prodigious quantities to foreign markets; insomuch, that in the year 1601, the Dutch are reported to have had one thousand five hundred busses, besides small vessels, employed in carrying on this branch of traffic only.

THE great tasks they execute with their wind-mills, is almost incredible. Their more principal use is to grind woods, and other materials, for dying, making of pa-

per, and gun-powder, besides numberless inferior purposes.

THEIR ease and dispatch in sawing timber, is perhaps the reason why they can build ships much cheaper than elsewhere.

THEIR wind-mills have been a considerable expence, on account of the foundations, which have been chiefly obliged to be laid on marshy grounds.

THE town-house in Amsterdam is the most remarkable building they have; the foundations whereof were laid in the year 1648, and in seven years after, the magistrates took their seat in it.

It cost upwards of three hundred thousand pounds; the dimensions of it in front are two hundred and eighty-two feet, in depth two hundred and thirty-two, and in height one hundred and sixteen, exclusive of the cupola.

No less than thirteen thousand piles were drove to fix the foundation; yet, on the whole, to give the justest and most concise account of it, it may be considered as a grand and useful structure, but neither elegant nor pleasing.

THERE is a Latin inscription on a black



marble pedestal, importing the sense they had of the secure establishment of the state, and dating it from the time of their first sitting in it.

MOST of the tribunals and offices for executing both civil and military laws, are held in this place.

THE reason why the entrance is much inferior to, and unworthy of so noble an edifice, (which is a very obvious remark) is, that they found it necessary to consult the strength, more than the beauty of that part; for the doors being lower, are less liable to be forced open.

ALARMS of such a kind have been frequent among them; particularly in the year 1525, six hundred Anabaptists forced the town-house, during the night, but were prevented strengthening their numbers by the precaution of a burgher, who cut the ropes of all their bells; so that very fortunately the consequence was an imprisonment, and execution of the conspirators.

THE stadthouse is guarded all night by a body of burghers, being the grand treasury of the United Provinces. In the low-

er apartments, which are called the bank, are deposited immense riches, the keys whereof are intrusted to the four regent burgomasters.

MANY people have endeavoured to ascertain the exact sum herein lodged; but the more judicious seem to think such a valuation within no person's knowledge.

THE bank here differs from that in London in this peculiar article, namely, that all cash is lodged without paying interest; and as it only receives the best and purest coin, what they call their bank-money bears a premium of four or five per cent. more than current cash.

THEIR accounts are kept with special truth and regularity, which is indeed highly necessary, as they have no bank notes.

THE city of Amsterdam is regulated by twelve burgomasters, who change by rotation, whereof four are annual regents, and proper officers are appointed to attend them.

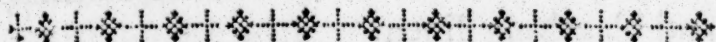
THE legislative power is vested in the senate, the executive part chiefly in the burgomasters.

By the original foundation of this go-

vernment, all their officers and rulers were chosen by general suffrage; but, in order to avoid frequent commotions occasioned thereby, the choice was confined to select bodies, which has not been without its bad consequences too; for now, in reality, the magistrates chuse themselves.

ONE article more it may be proper to mention, which is much to the honour of the Dutch; that, in consequence of looking on themselves as a trading nation, and that trade dependant on good civil administration, no person of what rank or opulence soever, thinks the inferior civil offices beneath his regard and best care.





## C H A P. XVII.

*Short account of Haerlem; observations from thence to Leyden; description of Leyden and the university; view of the Hâgue, with some remarks on the Dutch soldiery; general observations on the dispositions and customs of the Hollanders; account of Delft and Rotterdam, with the state of the British factory; short description of Helvoet; the author lands at Harwich.*

HAVING thus gratified his curiosity in this great metropolis, Mr. Hanway embarked at the Haerlem gate, in one of their stage-boats; which are mostly very commodious, as they set out at stated hours, and seldom vary the time of their passage.

THE canal here is bounded with rich meadow land, well stocked with horned cattle, but very few houses are to be seen.

THE town of Haerlem, which he reached in two hours and an half, is extremely



neat, and remarkable for manufacturing and bleaching linen.

THEY have a large garrison of soldiers; but their fortifications consist mostly of a lofty brick wall. It is reported to have flourished in the year 1155; since which time great part of the town has been destroyed by fire, in two different revolutions.

THE inhabitants endured great cruelties from the Spaniards, by whom they were subdued in the year 1347; the remains of the garrison amounting to one thousand seven hundred persons, being put to death for defending themselves eight months.

THERE are twelve churches in the town, four whereof only are of the established religion.

IN the name and by the invention of one Lawrence Coster, who lived in the fifteenth century, Haerlem claims the art of printing.

THERE being few things worthy remark here, our traveller embarked for Leyden: the banks of this canal, he observed to be

much higher than those of Haerlem, and stocked alike with plenty of cattle.

THEIR manner of treating their cows here, is to cover them always with body-cloths, affirming that such an additional heat abundantly increases the quantity and quality of their milk.

ON the bank of the canal that runs from this place to Leyden, stands a seat, which formerly belonged to the famous Dr. Boerhave.

LEYDEN is well known for its antiquity; and its university, which is in great reputation, draws together a considerable number of students from all parts of Europe.

THE city is very neat, and the gardens about it fertile and agreeable, and they have a very strong garrison.

THEY have been noted for a large manufactory of woollen cloth; but of late years it has decreased much, chiefly owing to the frequent troubles and decline of trade in Persia.

ONE inconvenience attends this city, uncommon in the United Provinces, namely, a scarcity of water; nor have they a

sufficient communication with the sea, to keep the little they are supplied with sweet, by regular tides.

THE behaviour of the inhabitants, when besieged by the Spaniards in the year 1574, well deserves to be taken notice of. They amounted to about twenty thousand only, and supported a siege of five months, with such uncommon spirit and assiduity, that even the women assisted in military operations.

AT least six thousand died of the plague and famine; notwithstanding which, when they were summoned to surrender, they replied, while they had a left hand they would not want provisions, and their right hand should be employed in defence of their liberties.

A BURGOMASTER in particular, when his friends intreated him to surrender the garrison, told them, it was indifferent whether he were cut to pieces by them or by the enemy; that they might take his body and divide among them; he should expire contented, could he but be able to preserve them, though for a single hour.

THEIR gallant conduct and endurance

was, however, providentially rewarded, by the timely interposition of count Lewis of Nassau, who forced the Spaniards to retire.

IN three hours after his taking leave of Leyden, our author arrived at the Hague; which, though so long made famous by political negotiations, goes under the denomination of a village.

THE inhabitants here are remarkably polite and affable, and the number of carriages belonging to the nobility and gentry, together with a general gayety of dress, make it appear one continual scene of delight.

THE streets are broad, and the houses, for the most part, well built, though the town is not enclosed.

THE Hague is esteemed very healthful, and may be considered either as a great city, or a delightful rural retreat; the adjoining lands and gardens affording most beautiful landscapes, at the same time that the inhabitants are entertained with plays, music, and all gay amusements, as in the greatest metropolis.

BESIDES the number of strangers which  
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are drawn together here on account of foreign ambassadors, persons of the first distinction throughout the United Provinces meet here, as it is a place of assembly for the states-general.

NOT far from hence stands the House in the Wood, a palace so called, belonging to the prince of Orange; and Ryswick is contiguous thereunto, memorable for the peace concluded in the year 1697.

THE most remarkable seat hereabouts is that of count William Bentinck, which is generally frequented by persons of taste; but the gardens are the chief object of their admiration, the house having nothing curious to recommend it.

THESE gardens are agreeably diversified, adorned with lofty trees, and several sorts of hanging walks; they perhaps claim their principal beauty from their peculiarity, most of the seats in these parts lying on a dead flat.

ON the road which leads to this seat is situated a most agreeable public garden, not much unlike our Vaux-hall.

THE Hague may be justly called the court of the prince of Orange, who was

made stadtholder in the year 1745, which title had been extinct since the time of William the third.

THIS place is mostly employed to furnish quarters to the soldiery, as they have very little traffick, nor have they more than two churches of any consequence.

THE regimentals of a soldier in the Dutch service is a blue cloth, much finer than that of the Prussians, but not so short.

THEIR hair is dressed much after the same manner; their swords and hats are larger and heavier, but their pieces lighter. They are distinguished from the Hessian and Swiss troops by white breeches.

THEY are usually extremely neat, their arms kept in good order, and their discipline exact and regular.

AT the general peace in 1670, the Dutch troops were reduced from the amount of sixty thousand men, to that of twenty-six thousand; the annual expence whereof is computed at six million of guilders.

THE Dutch are, for the most part, little given to gayety of any kind; in consequence of this turn of mind, no public en-

tertainments are permitted within the gates of Amsterdam.

As their hours are wholly employed in the consideration of gain, they pay very little attention to the improvement of their sentiments; and even their religion seems more a duty of compulsion than choice among them.

By their continual attachment to business they contract a moroseness of temper, and boorishness of behaviour to strangers, which renders them very disgusting.

EVEN their women, except some few court ladies, have very little taste, or delicacy of address: add to this, that as there are few beautiful women among them, a good complexion is generally their best commendation.

THEIR teeth, for the most part, are bad, which may probably be owing to their frequent use of hot liquors; and they seldom bear children after the age of thirty.

As the men are fond of wearing several pair of breeches, the women seem to supply themselves with an adequate advantage, by sitting, in cold weather, with boxes under their petticoats, full of live coals, wood, or turf.

FROM this custom, in some measure, their early barrenness may be accounted for; besides which, they contract offensive smells thereby, which have given birth to the following proverb, "The dirtiest piece of furniture in the house of a Dutchman, is his wife."

BEFORE we entirely leave this country, it may not be disagreeable to sum up their general character in the words of Sir William Temple, which are allowed to place their behaviour and dispositions in a very just light.

"HOLLAND," says he, "is a country where the earth is better than the air, and profit more in request than honour; where there is more sense than wit, more good nature than good humour, and more wealth than pleasure; where a man would chuse rather to travel than to live; shall find more things to observe than desire, and more persons to esteem than to love."

THREE miles from the Hague stands Delft, which Mr. Hanway reached in an hour's time. This place is very antient,



principally remarked for the earthen ware known by the same name.

ITS reputation for healthfulness and pleasant situation have induced many persons of fortune and figure to make it their place of residence, though they can boast no considerable portion of traffick.

NOTWITHSTANDING this last disadvantage, the city has a chamber in the East-India company, and a rank in the assembly of the states-general.

IN the year 1536 it was burned down; and again in 1654, was partly destroyed through an accident, which set fire to the powder magazine; but it has received many improvements from the several rebuildings.

ROTTERDAM, which is seven miles further, may be justly accounted little inferior to Amsterdam, and in regard to the trade of Great-Britain, and the southern parts of Europe, much superior.

THEY boast much better air and water, and receive a prodigious advantage in the navigation of the Maese, which far surpasses that of the Texel in safety and convenience.

SHIPS of burthen are here conveyed into the very heart of the city, through the commodious breadth and depth of their canals.

IN consequence of these circumstances, and because it exhibits a prospect of a very extensive traffick, the inhabitants of Amsterdam generally survey it with an eye of jealousy.

BOTH these cities are, undoubtedly, possessed of a sufficiency of trade to enrich and employ numbers of hands; but Amsterdam is superior in point of strength and power.

THEIR dealings, in Rotterdam, in tobacco, corn, and rice, which they chiefly import from England, are considerable. They have great quantities of tallow from Ireland; in lieu whereof they send flax, which commodity is much cultivated in all the United Provinces. Besides these, they have great magazines of East-India goods. They have a very good exchange for the transaction of all mercantile affairs, and it was finished no later than the year 1736.

AMONG the buildings of note, the most worthy observation is the great church of

St. Lawrence, adorned with several monuments of great personages, and particularly one of De Wit.

A STATUE, in commemoration of the learned Erasmus, is erected on the chief bridge, near which place he is reported to have been born, in a small house, in the year 1467.

ROTTERDAM boasts the establishment of a considerable British factory, composed chiefly of North-Britons; for whose use there is a meeting-house erected in the city.

By united assistance and contributions of the English officers, mariners, and merchants, an episcopal church was built during the war in Flanders under the Duke of Marlborough, which is esteemed the only regular church, of the kind, established for British subjects, out of Great-Britain.

THE factory live sparingly, though with great satisfaction and convenience, and are peculiarly distinguished for their hospitality. Their provisions here are reasonable, though not very plentiful.

THE most speedy conveyance from Rotterdam is in a yatch to Newfluis, and

thence to Helvoet by land; but our adventurer chose to go all the way by water, for the sake of surveying the banks of the Maese.

DURING his passage he could not but observe many fertile and well improved pieces of land; but far from being equal to the ideas he had formed of Dutch industry, or what he had remarked in other parts of their country.

THE town of Helvoet is in itself very insignificant, having only three streets and a quay belonging to it, though the harbour is esteemed preferable to any in the United Provinces.

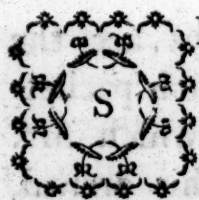
WEDNESDAYS and Saturdays are the appointed times for the Harwich packet-boats to set out; in one of which Mr. Hanway embarked soon after his arrival, and in twenty-two hours landed at Harwich. The passage is generally esteemed dangerous, though but one boat has been lost within any person's remembrance.





T H E  
T R A V E L S  
O F

SIR JOHN MANDEVILLE.



SIR John Mandeville began his travels in 1322, which he continued for the space of thirty-three years; in which time he traversed many kingdoms, provinces, islands, &c. particularly, Turkey, Armenia the Greater and Less, Ægypt, Lybia, Syria, Arabia, Persia, Chaldea, Æthiopia, Tartary, Amazonia, the greatest part of India, and in those and the circumjacent regions, visited cities, islands, castles, &c. inhabited by various nations of different

aspects, manners, languages, and customs. But his greatest desire was, to see the Land of Promise, that he might carefully trace out the places that had been marked by the footsteps of the Son of God; and there he made the longest stay.

SIR John was a zealous Roman catholic, and therefore we are not to wonder at his too easy credulity in believing the fictitious miracles and holy absurdities of the lying priests. He tells us, that in the church of St. Sophia at Constantinople, there is a vast number of precious relicts, preserved in a large marble vessel, which sweats continually, insomuch that, once in a year, it is filled with its own sweat. Another strange thing he relates is, that a certain emperor, (as it was reported there) having a mind to bury the body of one of his family in the same church, in digging the grave, there was found an antient tomb, with this inscription wrote on a gold plate, in Greek, Hebrew, and Latin letters: "Jesus Christ shall be born of a virgin, and I believe in him." There was likewise inscribed on the coffin of the deceased, a date two thousand years older than the incarnation.

of Christ himself: That is, above a thousand years before the name of Roman was known in the world. However, the same golden plate was still preserved in the treasury of that church, and the body, upon which it was laid, was said to be that of the wise Hermes.

BUT it would be neither instructive nor entertaining to an English protestant, to recite the many Popish miracles and fraudulent impositions, with which the monks and friars deceive their bigotted votaries, and which our author relates with a grave and serious solemnity.

OUR traveller's credit seems likewise not a little impaired, when he tells us, that in Ægypt he had twice a sight of the Phoenix, a bird which is reported to be the only one of its kind in the world, that it lives 500 years, burns itself, and out of its ashes is created another. He describes it as a bird a little bigger than an eagle, with a crest or comb on its head, larger than that of a peacock, a yellow neck, its back of an Indian blue, its wings purple, its tail of two colours, *i. e.* yellow and red, chequered; all which colours shine gloriously when reflected on by the sun.

OUR author having perambulated Judea, and seen and examined all the antient monuments of that country, that are mentioned in scripture, and traced our Saviour, from place to place, from his birth to his death and sepulchre, he proceeds in his travels, and we soon find him in Armenia the Greater. Here are situated two very high mountains, the one called Sabiffatile, the other Arrarath; which latter, by several windings and turnings, is almost seven leagues to the top, on which Noah's ark is said to have rested, one beam of which is shewn in a church of the monks at the foot of the mountain; but no man presumes to ascend it, because of the intense coldness of the air. Near it stands the city Landania, which is reported to have been founded by Noah; and likewise the great city Hany, in which, in the time of the christians, were a thousand churches.

IN that Armenia, which is the kingdom of Persia, is situated the city Tauris, famous for the great commerce carried on there.

ON the confines of Persia, is the land of



Sennaar, or Sinar, where antiently Babylon was seated, but now lies buried in a vast heap of ruins, deserted by men, and inhabited by all sorts of venomous beasts and fowls. Within the limits of Persia, is likewise the land where holy Job lived, and is now called Sues, in whose mountains is found the manna which is sold by the apothecaries. Contiguous to the land of Sues is Chaldea; which, though not large, yet is accounted a noble region. From hence we pass into Amazonia.

AMAZONIA is an island of a moderate bigness, governed and inhabited by women only: The occasion of which was this. When the island was inhabited both by men and women, the king, whose name was Coloprus, with all his nobles, were slain in a battle with the Scythians. The wives of those noblemen hearing that they were thus widowed, in the fury of their grief and vexation, killed and drove away all the husbands of the other women, lest their own nobleness should be subjected to the power and pleasure of the base vulgar. Having at length established peace among themselves, after mature deliberation, they

resolved to govern the land themselves ; and that she who should be judged to be strong, active, wise, young, and expert in arms, should be elected their queen. And to prevent their extinction for want of men, they are permitted, twice in a year, to send for their husbands and lovers, who must not stay with them longer than a week on pain of death. If the child be a male, it is nursed and brought up till it can go alone and feed itself, and then is sent home to its father. If a female, and the daughter of a woman of quality, the left breast is seared off with a hot iron, for bearing the shield ; if of inferior degree, the right, to shoot darts out of a Turkish bow. The queen, with her counsellors and ministers, govern the land wisely and well, and keep them all in strict obedience, by laws, penalties, and punishments. Sometimes the kings of the neighbouring isles, when at war among themselves, are wont to hire her, for a large stipend, to be their auxiliary, when she and her nobles are found to be wise in council, expert in arms, fierce in conflict, and well versed in courts.

THE next country we find our traveller in, is *Æthiopia*, which lies on the south of the Chaldeans, and is distinguished into eastern and southern *Æthiopia*; the first is the land of Cush, so called from the blackness of the people; the other is Mauritania. Here is the kingdom of Saba of which we read, that the kings of the Arabians and Saba brought their gifts and tributes to king Solomon. And that the queen of Sheba or Saba, came from the utmost parts of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon. All the waters in *Æthiopia*, in rivers, banks, or fountains, have a brackish taste, because of the great heat. There is one fountain so hot in the night, that a man cannot keep his hand in it, and so cold in the day, that it can hardly be drunk.

THE *Æthiopians* of Mauritania, eat sparingly, are soon intoxicated, much troubled with the flux, and live not long.

FROM *Æthiopia*, you pass into the Middle India, for it is triple; namely, the Lower India, which, in some parts of it, is too cold to be inhabited; the Middle,

which is temperate enough; and the Upper, which is too hot.

IN the Lower India, by the continual and intense cold, is generated chrystal in the water by the frost, as some affirm. This is certain, that there are rocks of chrystal, in which diamonds are bred, which in their language are called Hamefht. The diamond is a small precious stone of great virtue. Some are of the bigness of a pea, or something less; others are as large as a bean; but none bigger than a filbert. And it is a prevailing opinion in those parts, that if a chaste and sober person carries one about him, it renders him magnanimous and brave, helps him when he is contending in a just cause, preserves his health, prevents troublesome dreams, dispels illusions of evil spirits, sorceries and incantations, is prevalent against the lunatic passion, and the possession of devils, and sweats out, and draws from him every thing that is poisonous.

THE best diamonds of India, in colour, are much like chrystal, though a little more upon the citron, and so hard that they cannot be polished. Some are found of a



dark violet, others grow in Arabia, which are black, and thinner; others in Macedonia, and some in Cyprus, and sometimes in mines of gold, when the first mass is broke to pieces. It is observable, that many of them often grow together, that they generate and conceive one of another, by the dew of heaven, in the same manner as pearls. This, says the author, I have frequently proved: I take a turf off from a rock with a male and female diamond, lay them in a meadow, often visit, nourish, and wet them with the dew of May. In a short time, a little one is begot, born, and grows up to its due quantity. All of them are naturally angular, having three, four, five, and some six sides. On the contrary, pearls are all spherical or round.

INDIA is so called, from the river Indus, which runs through it, in which eels are found twenty feet long and more: In the Middle India, we pass through many islands to the ocean, and so on to the isle of Ormuz, where the merchants of Venice come for traffic. But let sailors be cautious how they pass certain limits, in ships that have iron in them, lest they be drawn

away and held fast by the rocks of adamant.

SIR John, in his travels, went from hence to a country called Lombe, to which you pass by sea from the dominions of Prester John. In this country, he says, there is the mountain Polembo, at the foot of which is a spring called the Fountain of Youth. The water of this fountain is odoriferous, and has a taste of all manner of aromatic spices; and whoever drinks of it for a few days, upon a fasting stomach, is quickly cured of whatever internal disorder he may be afflicted with. Certain it is, that they who live near it, and drink frequently of it, have a wonderful appearance of youth through their whole lives. Sir John, himself, drank of it three or four times, and imagined his health was the better for it ever afterwards. This fountain, says he, is supposed to pass through the pores of the earth, unmixed with other waters, immediately from the terrestrial paradise.

IN this country, a particular ox is kept in one of the king's stalls, the keeper of which very carefully receives its urine in

a golden vessel, and his dung in another of the same metal. Every day the high priest comes, and wetting his hand in the urine, rubs the king's breast and forehead with it, and likewise with the dung, to the end that his majesty may be endued with the four virtues of the ox, namely, its simplicity, gentleness, patience, and usefulness.

THIS being done, the princes, barons, and others of inferior rank, reverently approach, and are anointed in the same manner, being persuaded that they are sanctified by this foolish and filthy ceremony.

MOREOVER, these people worship idols, made in the form of a man, to the middle, and the other parts like an ox; in which evil spirits inhabit, and give answers to those that interrogate them. And to these idols they sometimes offer immense gifts, sacrifice their own infants, and sprinkle the idols with their blood.

IF a husband dies, the wife is burned with him, unless she has children by him, with whom she may live, if she chuses it, but is little esteemed afterwards. But if a man, in the like case, will not be burn-

ed with his dead wife, his honour is not in the least diminished.

STRONG wine is likewise made there, which the women drink, but not the men; to the end, that the women may have beards, who yet are shaved though the men are not.

IN the kingdom of Mabron, is the city of Calamia, in which is a fair church erected to the honour of St. Thomas the apostle, whose body is there interred. This church was once famous for the devotions of pious christians, and for the miracles performed by the right hand of St. Thomas, with which he touched the wounds of Christ after his resurrection. But now, says our author, this church is converted to idolatrous uses; many great images are placed in it, of which one is much larger than the rest, seated on a high open throne, and ornamented with the richest stuffs, and the most precious stones. To this idol, all the people, far and near, repair, and pay their devotions with the greatest zeal and order. Some, on their near approach, at every third or fourth step, fall on their knees. Others, like men possessed, cut themselves,



all the way they come, with knives and lancets, and on their presenting themselves before the idol, offer to it a piece of their flesh which they had cut out with their own hands, chastising themselves more severely than before, insomuch, that sometimes death follows. But in their solemn festivals, such as the dedication, or enthroning their idols, the people are assembled from all parts of the kingdom. Then the grand idol is led about the city in procession, seated in a noble chariot, richly ornamented, and preceded by a great number of young women, two and two, singing. These are succeeded by a band of music, playing on various instruments. The chariot follows, crowded on both sides with a vast multitude of devotees; some of whom are so enthusiastically mad, that they throw themselves under the wheels of the chariot, that so their legs, arms, ribs, backs, and even their necks, may be broken, in honour of their God, by whom they hope, for their reward, to be admitted into a terrestrial paradise.

WHEN the procession is ended, the number of weepers and self-murderers is in-

creased to a surprising degree; so that only in one solemnity, there have been found two hundred dead bodies, or more: And the friends and relations of these martyrs of the devil, chanting to a chorus of musicians, in their language, offer the bodies to their idols, and, at last, burn them to their honour, every one taking a fragment of a bone, or some of the ashes, which they preserve as relicks, and esteem as a security against misfortunes and tempests. Before the temple is a pond, being a stew or reservoir for fish; into which the people throw their oblations, gold, silver, jewels, chalices, &c. which the crafty priests afterwards fish out to their great emolument.

FURTHER, towards the south, is the great island Lamory; the inhabitants of which go naked, and have all things in common, even their women: But a worse custom than this is, their eating human flesh; for which purpose merchants bring thither fat infants to sell; and if they are not plump enough, they fatten them, as we do a calf or a hog.

THE kingdom of Java is vastly large, being 2000 leagues in compass. The king

thereof is very powerful, having under his command the kings of seven adjacent islands. The country is extremely populous, and abounds with ginger, cinnamon, musk, mastix, and many aromatics, but no wine; but of gold and silver there is an immense quantity, as the palace of the king of Java evidently shews, the grandeur of which is not easily described; all the stairs that lead to the great rooms of his palace, and to the chambers over those rooms, are of solid silver or gold; every floor is wrought into square chequers of gold and silver, with very thick plates, and on these pavements are engraven many histories and exploits. In the great hall is described at large the history of Oger, the Danish leader, from his infancy to his pretended return into France, under the emperor Charlemagne; in which time Oger, with armed power, acquired to christianity almost all those countries that lie between Jerusalem and the trees of the sun and moon, almost as far as the terrestrial paradise.

AT a certain time of the year, the rind of a particular tree is wounded in many

places with an axe, from which is received a thick liquor, which being dried in the sun, and ground to powder, becomes a white flour, of which they make bread; and though not of the taste of wheaten flour, yet is very good. In like manner honey and wine are drawn from their trees.

IN this island is a kind of dead sea, or stinking lake, which in many places is unfathomable. In this lake grow reeds of a surprizing bigness, and two hundred feet in height, so that I, says the author, and twenty of my companions were not able to raise the butt-end of one of them that lay upon the ground. There is a lesser sort of reeds, which grow on the bank of a river with roots in the earth, three hundred cubits long; at the knots of these roots are found precious gems, whose virtue is such (as has been experienced) that whoever holds one of them in his hand, cannot be hurt by iron; and therefore, if in fight one party suspects the other to have got this gem, he attacks him with clubs, not iron.

ON the shore of the sea, once in a year, for three days successively, a prodigious



multitude of fish of all sorts come together, and freely offer themselves to be taken by the hand; and it is observable that this happens at the same time of the year, when the flour, honey and wine are drawn from the trees above-mentioned.

IN this island are tortoises so large, that three men may hide themselves in the shell of one of them.

OUR traveller visited several islands in that part of the world, in which he saw many strange things; but we shall only take notice of those that are most remarkable. In the island Niconora, all the men that are born there have heads like dogs, from whence in Greek they are called Cynocephali, or Dog-heads. They go naked, except a piece of cloth to cover their secrets before and behind; yet they are rational, virtuous, and strict observers of justice. They have an elegant shape, are strong in body, and in battle brave and prudent. They worship an ox as their god, and every one wears on his forehead a gold or silver image of that creature; and if in battle they take any of their enemies alive, they eat them.

TOWARDS the meridian or south pole is found a spacious region called Dondin, whose king has fifty-four kings of the neighbouring isles under his government.

HERE, if one is sick, his neighbour goes to an idol to enquire whether he will die; and if the answer is, he shall not, a medicine is at the same time prescribed by which he shall be cured: But if it is answered, he shall die, his friends, who are immediately called together, kill him, and with music and great solemnity eat his flesh, but bury his bones.

THE several nations that inhabit the neighbouring islands, differ surprizingly from one another; one has giants of a monstrous size, with only one eye in the middle of the fore-head, and live upon raw flesh and fish. In another are men of such deformed aspects, that they have neither neck nor head, their eyes are in their shoulders, and where the breast should be, is a wide open mouth. In another island the people have plain faces without noses, their eyes almost hid in small holes, and a little slit for the mouth. In another, they have the upper lip so wide and large, that

they can cover their whole face with it. Another shews men of a small stature, with a mouth so little, that they take in their meat and drink through quills, and as they have neither tongue nor teeth, they make known their thoughts by natural signs. There are some men of a proper stature and form, except only that they have horse-feet, with which they are so swift, that they can catch wild beasts, which they eat. In another island the people are all over hairy, and walk on their hands and feet like apes, and climb trees; and although they do not speak, yet they seem to be rational creatures, because they have a king and governors. In another, they are all lame; for though they have feet, yet they walk upon their knees, and in making one step to another seem as if they would fall to the ground. There are some of both sexes who both beget and breed. To conclude, in all these fifty-four islands, the men differ from one another in their form, stature, actions and manners, the descriptions of which, for brevity, I pass over, and because it may possibly appear incredible to some of my readers.

WHETHER Sir John saw these strange people with his own eyes, or whether he copied his description from Pliny, he does not say; though the latter seems very probable, as the account given by both is very much alike, and Hackluit seems to be of the same opinion.

SIR John being now under the south pole, and not chusing to proceed any farther that way, turned short to the east, and crossing the sea came into China, of which he gives a description; in which, as there is nothing very curious, we pass on to the next chapter.

AT the extremity of the kingdom of Mangus, or China, runs the great river Dylay, the greatest in the world, being at its narrowest part seven miles over. By this river he came into Tartary, and by following its course, into the land of the Pigmyes, through which it passes.

THESE pigmyes are of a very low stature, being but an arm's length, or three spans high. Both the men and women are handsome and agreeable, and live commonly till they are six or seven years old; if they reach to eight, it is reckoned a ve-



ry great age. They may marry at half a year old, and in the second year they breed. They are rational and sensible according to their age, and ingenious enough in silk and woollen works. They have frequent wars with the large birds of prey, and when there is a general battle, it is attended with terrible destruction on both sides. These pigmies, says our traveller, met me singing in chorus. They do not cultivate the ground, nor employ themselves in farms or vineyards; which is done by men of our size, who dwell among them as servants, whom the pigmies laugh at for being so much bigger than themselves. But what I much wonder at is, that the offspring of these men, born in this country, never exceed the size of a pigmy. This island is not large, and contains about twelve cities, one of which is spacious and well fortified, and which the great Chan takes particular care to guard against the king of Mangus.

FROM the country of the pigmies, Sir John travelled till he came to the city of Caydin, the residence of the great Chan of Tartary, whose palace is two leagues in

circumference, in which are many splendid and noble courts. The great court of all is supported by twenty-four pillars of cast brass, covered with pure gold, and the walls lined with skins of panthers, of a bloody colour, and so glossy, that when the sun shines upon them the eye can scarce bear the splendor, and of such fragrance, that no infectious air can approach them; so that the lining of the walls is of greater value than the covering of the roof, which is of tiles of gold.

At the upper end of this hall is the throne, or imperial seat, which is advanced to a great height by many steps, and composed of nothing of less value than gold, diamonds, gems and precious stones. Each step is a particular stone, and between them others of different sorts; one a Hæmatites, another a Sardus, another a Chrysolite, and so on to the uppermost; each wrought into its proper form, and set in solid gold, the superficies of which is strewed with oriental pearls.

On the left hand of the emperor, one step lower, sits his first wife, on a seat made of jasper, wrought in gold; a step below

her is the seat of his second wife, and below her is that of his third wife. Beneath the third, sit the ladies of the royal progeny, according to their respective ranks.

OBSERVE, that all the married women in the country, as a note of their subjection to their husbands, and to distinguish them from those that are unmarried, wear on the top of their heads, a piece of some stuff cut in the shape of a man's foot, about a yard long.

AT the right hand of the emperor, one step lower, sits his eldest son, and beneath him the rest of the nobles that are of the blood royal.

THIS is a short sketch of the grandeur of this imperial palace; the richness and magnificence of which is so immense, that silver is of no other use than to make pillars, columns, stairs and pavements.

WE pass now, with our traveller, from Tartary to India, to the country of Presbyter-John, or, as he is usually called for shortness, Prester-John, whose kingdom, power, and riches, are as large as those of the great Chan. This emperor is called

Presbyter-John, the occasion of which name being given him is thus related. About the year eight hundred of the Incarnation, Oger, the Danish general, passed the Grecian sea, with fifteen barons of his kindred, and an army of twenty thousand men, and subdued to the Christian name, all the countries, regions and isles belonging to the Great Chan; and also all those that were possessed by this emperor of India. Among his barons was one named John: This John was an ecclesiastic, and for this reason the barons gave him the jocular name of Presbyter-John. When therefore Oger came to divide the conquered countries among his kindred, he constituted each of them king in his proper place, that so the Christian religion might be established in that part of the world, and assigned to Presbyter-John superior India, with four thousand isles, and made him emperor over the rest of his kinsmen, ordering, that they should pay him tribute, and be obedient to him in all things; and from that time to this, all his successors have been called Presbyter-John; and they still remain good Christians: yet it must



be owned, that on account of inter-marriages, or for other causes, the first integrity of the empire is much diminished, and many of the islands are perverted to their antient Paganism.

THERE are constantly attending on the emperor seven kings, who, at the beginning of every month, retire to their governments, and are succeeded by seven other kings, who have under them seventy-two dukes, and three hundred and sixty-three counts and barons, who, in their several stations, perform the services of the court. Some are chamberlains, others grooms, tasters, &c.

EVERY day twelve archbishops and twenty-two bishops eat at the emperor's table for a certain time, and then are succeeded by others in their courses. To this daily expence may be added that of maintaining three hundred thousand persons belonging to the court: but it is observable, that no person whatever eats above once a day; and that very moderately.

WHEN Presbyter-John goes upon an expedition with his army, instead of en-

signs there are carried thirteen crosses of a great height and bigness, of gold and the most precious stones, in honour of Christ and his twelve apostles. These are carried in so many chariots, each guarded with ten thousand horse and twenty thousand foot.

IN the time of peace, when the emperor, for his pleasure, travels from one palace or kingdom to another, he is attended by a vast multitude of people. At such times there are three very remarkable things carried before him. The first, which precedes him at the distance of fourscore paces, is a dish full of all manner of rich vessels of gold and silver, gems, and other curiosities of inestimable value. The next is a wooden cross, unadorned with any gold, paint, or other costly ornament. This was followed, at the distance of six paces from the emperor, by a dish filled with the blackest earth. These three things are emblematical. The dish of costly vessels, is an emblem of the riches and grandeur of his imperial majesty. The cross is in remembrance of the passion and death which Christ suffered for us on the naked

tree. The black earth is a memorial of that fatal death, by which the flesh of the emperor himself must pass into the land of corruption.

AMONG the curiosities of this country may be reckoned the following.—I have seen, says Sir John, a great sea of sand rolling up and down, in heights and depths, like the waves of the ocean, and never is at rest: and what is still more strange, fish are found on the shores of it, but of another form and species from what are bred in our sea, yet seem more delicate to the taste. However, no man can pass over, or fish in this sea.—He should have added, Because it is continually agitated by strong winds.

AT some distance from this sea are prodigious high mountains, from among which comes a river, without any water, of rolling stones, which are supposed to have many virtues. This river runs periodically; that is, three days of the week through the desert of India, till it loses itself in the sea of sand before-mentioned; after which the stones no more appear; and such is the noise and turbulence it makes, that

nobody presumes to approach it during its course.

IN the east, towards the origin of the river, at the entrance of a great desert, is seen, between the mountains, a vast plain, like a spacious field of sand, in which, about the sun-rising, are observed young trees to spring up, and to increase as the sun grows higher, and about noon to bear fruit. But as the sun falls lower, the fruit with its branches decay, and at set-sun wholly perish; and therefore no man dare touch the fruit, lest there should be something noxious in it.

IN the interior parts of this desert, says our author, I saw men wholly wild, who, though upwards they had the form of men, yet downward are shaped like some beast. Some of them have sharp horns in their foreheads, and howl like wild beasts. Others seem to have a language, but such as no mortal understands, and utter their conceptions by certain signs. There are likewise a multitude of wild dogs, with which, after they are broke, and taught to hunt, many wild beasts of the desert may be taken. There is likewise a sort of green



birds, they call Thicare, of which there are divers kinds. The nobler sort have broad tongues in their bills, and two fingers on each foot. Some of them will naturally speak words or proverbs, or salutations, in the language of the country, and intelligibly give and return salutes to travellers, and sometimes direct those that have lost their way in the desert. Others, less noble, do not talk naturally; but if they have broad tongues, and if not above two years old, they may be taught to speak.

HITHERTO we have entertained the reader with many strange and wonderful objects, such as we, in this part of the world, could have no conception or idea of, but from the relation of our traveller; and, perhaps, even his authority will not be sufficient to support the credibility of them among those who are not happily possessed of a proper strength of faith. But be that as it will; what we are going to relate, is still more surprising than any of the descriptions we have hitherto given; and yet, our Author assures us, upon his veracity, that every tittle of it is true. What

I mean is, his account of the Valley of Horror, which he and his companions passed through.

THIS dismal valley is situated at one end of an island called Mifcorach, near the river Pyson. I and my companions, says Sir John, being fourteen in all, of divers nations, before we made the attempt, had a long consultation, whether we should venture on so great a danger or not; some were for it, and others against it. Among us were two pious brethren, Franciscans, who seemed not very forward to proceed on this enterprize, unless we would fortify ourselves by confession, and receiving of the eucharist. This being done, and as we were just going to set forward, five of our company, two Grecians and three Spaniards, separating themselves from the rest, looked about for another entrance in order to get before us, and it is certain we never saw them afterwards.

WE nine then entered the valley in silence, and with all the devotion we were capable of. The first object we met with was, heaps of gold and silver, and rich vases. But imagining that this was a fallacy

of the devil to corrupt our minds, I endeavoured with all my might to fortify my heart with devotion against this delusive temptation.

As we went forward, the light of the day gradually decreased, as the horrors of the place increased; for as we proceeded, the way, on every side, was covered with the bodies of dead men; others just breathing; and some half alive; and if we happened to tread upon any of them, they grievously complained of the injury. Now, though I was not certain, yet I could not help being of opinion, that this was done by the artifice of devils; for I could not conceive that such a multitude of men had voluntarily entered the valley in so short a time; or, if they had been longer, why they were not at all putrified. But when we had proceeded about a league, our walk was pretty free, but being got about the middle, the way was crooked and rough: and behold the figures of devils flying to and again in the air, in the shapes of horrible wolves, lions, hobgoblins, spirits, howling, roaring, shrieking, yelling, gaping, striving with their teeth,

beaks, and talons, to terrify, bite, tear, and devour us. Wherefore we exhorted one another, not to be frightened, or sink under so great a trial.

IN this manner we got through the second league, when it became so dark, that we could not see one another, nor any thing else, except those frightful visions in the air; besides, a multitude of swine, bears, and goats, pushed us forward to make us fall, so that we could not walk half a dozen steps without being thrown down on our hands, knees, or flat on our faces. Besides all this, we were assaulted with whirlwinds, flashes of lightning, roarings of thunder, the fall of hail, the pouring down of rain, so much, and of such a quality, as that the like was never seen in the world, by which we were tossed, shaken, and endangered beyond expression. Sometimes, likewise, we felt the heavy strokes of clubs, on our shoulders, backs, sides, and reins. While we were suffering these torments, our strength almost exhausted, and were come to about the middle of the valley, on a sudden, and at the same instant, we were all thrown down, and lay in a



trance, and had each of us such a vision as exceeds all expression, either by tongue or pen. And my brethern agreed not to declare any thing of the vision, except only what we beheld and suffered corporally: and, indeed, all of us were most miserably beaten, one in the face, another on the breast, another on the ribs, back, and shoulders, which left a blackness in the shape and bigness of a man's hand.

BUT I received a blow on my neck, with such violence, that I thought my head was struck off, and my body fled away; the mark of which remained upon me, in its first dimensions, for eighteen years; but now there is only a scar. Being recovered from this extacy, we animated and encouraged one another to the best of our power; when suddenly there appeared to us, under a dubious light, or rather a smoaky darkness, the horrible head of a devil, with flaming eyes, and a most nauseous stench, surrounded with an infinite number of evil spirits. This place we would have avoided, but could not, and whenever we offered to look up, we were seized with horror, trembling, and a cold

ſweat: neither could we reſolve to turn back, for fear of being inſtantly deſtroyed by devils. However, by the divine aſſiſtance, we paſſed through, though under the moſt dreadful apprehenſions and terrors; and as we were proceeding on, we were again overtaken by a dark and furious ſtorm of winds, lightnings, thunders, hail and rain, which aſſaulted us on every ſide, and were again attacked by a multitude of beaſts grinning horribly; and I will venture to ſay, that, in paſſing through the valley, each of us had five hundred falls.

BUT after we had got to the end of the third league, the air began to be more enlightened, which inſpired us with freſh courage; and being in a place where it was ſomewhat calm, we made a ſhort ſtop, and with hands ſtretched towards heaven, returned our moſt ſincere and hearty thanks to God, eſpecially that none of our nine in company was miſſing. However, the ſpirits in the air did not ceaſe threatning us, and, in mockery, to ſhew their filthy nudities.

THIS is moſt certain, that the things which I ſaw and felt, it is not in the power

of words to describe, as well because of their importance, as because through horror, labour, and anxiety, I did not commit many of them to my memory.

BEING passed the fourth league, we walked with more ease, yet could not help treading on the carcases of dead men; and towards the end of the valley, we were again tempted with the sight of precious things.

HAVING at length escaped from this valley of horror, they repaired to the next village, in order to refresh their bodies with food and baths, and for the cure of their wounds and bruises.

IN the next chapter, he gives us an account of some islands, inhabited by giants five and twenty feet high, some of whom he had seen; and of women, who would kill a man by looking at him, by virtue of a stone that grows in their eyes; and other strange creatures, which, to us, seem monstrous, but are natives of those islands. But as the reader will, perhaps, think he has had too much of the marvellous already, and that the account we have already given, is too wonderful to be true, though

the author relates scarce any thing but what he affirms he saw with his own eyes; we shall therefore contract into a very narrow compass what he further writes upon these subjects.

IN his description of the country of the Brachmans, he says, there are two islands, called Oreilla and Argita. In the first of which are many mines of gold; in the other, of silver; and because of the constant thickness of the air, but very few stars appeared, except one, which they call Canopus, and is, perhaps, the planet Venus. But what seems very remarkable is, that the moon, through all her changes, appears there only in her second quarter. This phenomenon has puzzled the most expert astronomers. By these islands the Red Sea is separated from the main Ocean.

IN Orilla (as was said) is gathered and refined the best gold; in which are employed men, women, and children. In some of the mountains are herds of little beasts, about the bigness of puppies, but in their form and nature are altogether ants, which with all their might dig, purify, and



collect with the utmost diligence, small particles of gold, which they lay up in their caverns, and carry it from one cavern to another; and so assiduous and fierce are they in preserving it, that no body dare approach them, except at some certain times when the heat obliges them to hide themselves, and even then, they who rob them, must come on dromedaries or swift horses, or they run the risque of their lives. One way of getting their gold from them, is this: The people take a mare that has lately foaled; then lay over her back two new wooden boxes or chests, empty, and open on the sides, and hanging almost to the ground; they then send the mare to graze in the mountain. The ants, seeing her alone, leap and play about her; and as it is natural for them to endeavour to fill up any empty space they find, they bring their gold and lodge it in those empty vessels. This being observed by the men who are placed at some distance, they let go the colt which had been shut up, to seek its dam, which no sooner hears its neigh, but she instantly returns, laden with gold.

SIR John, having spent many years in traversing those vast eastern regions, at length resolves to return to England, his native country. For this purpose he takes to the north side of the kingdom of Presbyter-John, and from thence travels thro' many islands, till he came to Cassan, the best province in the world, and one of the twelve of the empire of the Great Chan.

FROM Cassan they continued their journey to Riboth, which is a spacious, fine, and plentiful country, and belongs to the empire of the Tartars. The metropolis is a city both sacerdotal and royal, where the king has a palace, as hath also the high priest of the idols, whom they called Labessi, to whom all the people pay obedience, in the same manner as the catholics do to our lord the pope, and, like him, commands, blesses, and confers on the priests the benefits arising from the Idols. And so great is their reverence for sacrifices, that whoever spills the blood of a man, in ever so small a quantity, or that of a beast devoted to sacrifice, never escapes the judg-

ment of death: among innumerable other superstitions, there is this:

AN heir, upon the death of his father, if he has any regard for his reputation, summons his relations, friends, the religious and priests to meet on a day appointed; who being assembled under a joyful concert of music, carry the body of the defunct to the top of a mountain. The high priest, approaching the corpse, cuts off its head, and delivers it in a golden dish to the heir, who sings certain prayers, in their language, in chorus with his friends and domestics, with great devotion. Meanwhile the birds of that region, such as crows, vultures and eagles, who know the accustomed signal, hover about in great numbers in the air. Then the religious and priests cut the body in pieces, as in a slaughter-house, and throw them up to the birds, singing a certain prayer, composed for that purpose, which, in our language, has this sense: Behold, how just and pious this man was, whom the angels of God agree to receive and carry into Paradise. And his son and friends being deluded by this diabolical error, imagine that the de-

ceased is translated into Paradise; and that he lies there eternally happy; because the greater the number of birds is that are assembled, the more they rejoice, and boast that they are so many angels come to fetch him. This ceremony being over, they return with their concert of music, and the son provides a feast for them all, in the end of which, and as the last course, he gives to each of them, with the utmost devotion, a bit cut from his father's head; the skull of which the son causes to be formed and polished into a bowl, out of which he drinks in his festivals, to the memory of his most dear father.

I SHALL conclude these adventures with the last curiosity Sir John met with in another island in his travels homeward. There is a man in this island, says he, exceeding rich in all kinds of wealth, cloathed in silk and purple, and faring sumptuously every day; yet will not be called prince, duke, earl, knight, or by any other title of dignity, although he is superior to any of them. His manner of living was left him by his ancestors, and he will bequeath the same to his posterity. He resides in a roy-



al palace, encompassed with a wall of three leagues in circuit, in which are groves, vineyards, rivulets, fountains and lakes, courts, bed chambers, ornamented with gold and the finest paintings of inestimable value. At the top of his palace is a gallery or summer-house, which, though very small, is more valuable than all the rest, in curious workmanship, adorned with turrets, pillars and columns, in which is seen nothing of less value than gold. Whenever he goes out of his palace, which is but rarely, he is attended with a company of girls and boys, not exceeding sixteen years of age. When he pleases he walks on foot, sometimes rides, or is carried in a chariot, or in a sedan, or in the arms of girls, and frequently visits the sumptuous gallery above-mentioned. In such manner he contrives to gratify all his senses with the most agreeable objects. He has always fifty beautiful nymphs to serve his pleasure both at table and bed. These lasses serve up his dinner, as he sits at his ease, as it were in procession, five of them with each course, consisting of the most delicious dainties of all sorts, accompanied with the

softest music vocal and instrumental; some of them, on their bended knees, cut the morsels for him, others put them in his mouth, while others are ready to wipe it with clean napkins. His own hands are laid clean and idle upon the table. After the service of the first course, a second is brought up, consisting of five other dishes different from those that were served up before, attended with sweeter music. This is the daily provision made for him by his servants, without the least care or thought of his own, and in greater sumptuousness than I speak of, unless moderated by his own order. But while he thus luxuriously pampers his flesh, he starves his mind, and has no regard for any earthly things beside.

I OBSERVED that his hands lay idle upon the table; and indeed it was impossible for him to employ them, or to handle or hold any thing with them, because of the length and crookedness of the nails of his fingers, which are never pared. This custom of the country is accounted very honourable, and the rich men, who can afford to keep servants, never have their nails

cut, and some of their hands are so overgrown with them, that they look as if they were armed.

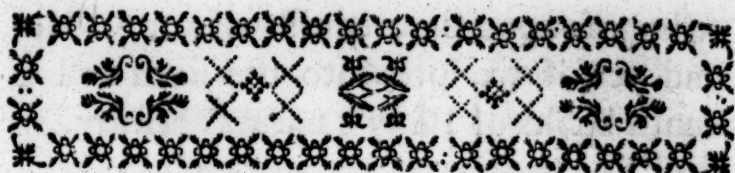
THE ladies of quality are great admirers of small feet, and to make them so, their mothers, in their infancy, bind them so tight, that when they are grown up, they are scarce half the bigness of the usual size.

FROM hence Sir John continued his journey homeward, and arrived at Liege in Germany in the year of our Lord 1355; but there being at that time war between our Edward III. and the king of France, he chose to stay there, rather than run the hazard of coming to England by sea. He died at Liege, November 17, 1371, and had a fair monument erected over him, in the abbey of the order of the Guilielmites.

WITH regard to his book of travels, he tells us, that it does not contain the hundredth part of those marvellous things he had seen in those vast remote regions through which he had passed; and of these we have only taken notice of some of the most remarkable, lest we should be thought

to impose upon the credulity of our readers; and yet, if we look into the sixth and seventh books of Pliny's natural history, we shall find as strange accounts of monstrous productions, some the very same as here related, and a multitude of others altogether as incredible, for which Pliny cites authorities whose credit he does not dispute. These prodigies he calls the Mockeries of Men, and the works of ingenious nature, whose power is beyond our conception. If then, an author of so established a reputation as Pliny, saw no reason to question the truth of these miraculous operations of nature, we have as little reason to doubt Sir John's veracity in the accounts he has given us of the same, or the like wonderful productions.





A

COMPENDIOUS NARRATIVE

O F

MR. LIONEL WAFER'S

Journey across the Isthmus of Darien;  
with a curious account of the manner  
of his living among the Indians.

**M**R. LIONEL WAFER, the author of the following narrative, served as surgeon with the famous Dampier, on board a fleet of privateers in the South Sea, under Captain Sharp. But after some time spent in those seas, the company divided, one part continued cruising in the Pacifick Ocean, and the other landing on the first of May, 1681 near Cape Lorenzo, determined to march by land across the Isthmus of Darien. This com-

pany consisted of forty-four white men, one Spanish and two Muskito Indians. About three in the afternoon, they began their march towards the north-east, till they reached the foot of a hill, where they built several large huts, in which they lay all night, it raining excessively till twelve o' clock.

THE second day they left their huts early in the morning and ascended the hill, where they perceived a small Indian path, which they followed for some time; but fearing it declined too far to the eastward, they climbed some of the lofty trees on the hill, and thence discovered a few houses in a valley on the north side. They therefore followed the path, which led them to an Indian village, where they procured some provisions, and excellent corn drink. After supper they agreed with one of the Indians to guide them a day's march to the northward.

ACCORDINGLY they set out early in the morning, and marched through several old plantations. At twelve they reached the house of an Indian, who lived on the bank of the river Cango, and spoke the Spanish

language perfectly well. He seemed at first unwilling to enter into discourse with them, and gave very impertinent answers to their questions. He told them he knew no way to the north side of the Isthmus; but could carry them either to Cheapo, or Santa Maria, which they knew to be Spanish garrisons. They tried several methods to gain him over to their interest, but all in vain; he continued speaking in the same angry tone, which sufficiently intimated, that he was not their friend. They were, however, forced to make a virtue of necessity, and speak to him in the softest language, as this was neither a time nor place to irritate the Indians.

THEY were now in a dangerous situation, and knew not what course to take; for they had already offered him beads, money, hatchets, long knives, and other tools, highly valued by the Indians; but all in vain, he refused every thing, and seemed determined to betray them to the Spaniards. At last one of the seamen took a sky-coloured petticoat out of his bag, and put it on the Indian's wife, who was so highly pleased with the present, that she

soon changed the temper of her husband. He now told them he knew the way to the north side of the Isthmus, and would very willingly accompany them himself, had not a cut in his foot rendered him incapable of undertaking the journey; adding that he would take care they should not want a guide; and accordingly hired the same Indian that brought them thither, to conduct them two days march farther, for another hatchet. He was also very desirous of keeping them at his house the remainder of the day, as it rained very hard; but they were too much afraid of the Spaniards to comply with his request, and therefore took their leave of the Indian, and marched three miles farther, where they built themselves huts, and passed the night.

ON the fourth day, they began their march very early, because the forenoons were commonly fair, and the afternoons rainy, though the weather had very little effect upon them in their present circumstances. This day they marched about twelve miles, in which they crossed near thirty rivers; for there being no paths in



this part of the country, the Indians have no other direction. It rained violently all the afternoon, and the greater part of the night; their huts were very indifferent, their fire small, and, to add to their misfortune, they could procure nothing to satisfy their hunger. These sufferings entirely banished the dread of an enemy, and their whole thoughts were now employed on the methods necessary for procuring guides and provisions.

THEY left their huts betimes in the morning of the fifth day, and travelled seven miles through pathless woods. By ten they reached the house of a young Spanish Indian, who had formerly lived with the bishop of Panama. He spoke the Spanish language fluently, and received the English with kindness and hospitality. His plantation afforded plenty of yams, potatoes, and plantains, but no meat; so that the only flesh they had during their stay here consisted of two fat monkeys, which they distributed to the weak and sickly: this, with a few eggs procured by the Indians, proved of great service. The English adventurers had still in their company the

Spanish Indian already mentioned, and whom the Indians were now desirous of retaining among them. Accordingly the master of the house promised him his sister in marriage, together with his own assistance in clearing a plantation; but the English refused to part with him, lest he should betray them to the Spaniards. They, however, promised to release him in two or three days, when they should be out of the reach of their enemies. They spent the afternoon with this friendly Indian, dried their cloaths and ammunition, cleaned their guns, and made the necessary preparations for marching early the next morning.

DURING their continuance here, I (says Mr. Wafer, from whose journal the remaining part of this narrative is taken) met with a very unfortunate accident. One of our company drying some gunpowder carelessly on a silver plate, it took fire close to my knee, and not only tore the flesh from the bone, but carried away a considerable part of the skin of my thigh. This accident caused extreme pain, which I endeavoured to soften by a few medi-

cines I carried in my knapsack; but three or four days after, I was deprived of this assistance by the desertion of a negro who attended me, and carried my luggage. The anguish of the wound soon increased for want of emollients, and the fatigue of travelling being too much for me to endure, my companions were obliged to leave me behind among the Indians of Darien, together with Mr. Richard Gobson, who had been an apprentice to a druggist in London, and John Higginson, a mariner, both of whom were rendered incapable of proceeding any farther.

OUR companions had not left us long before we were joined by Robert Spratlin, and William Bowman; so that our little company was now increased to five. Some of the Indians, among whom we were obliged to live, perceiving my wound, applied to it certain salutiferous herbs chewed to a consistency, and spread upon a plantain leaf, whereby a complete cure was performed in about twenty days; though a weakness ever after continued in my knee. In other respects, however, the people did not seem over and above civil;

for they treated us with contempt, giving us no other food than green withered plantains, which they flung to us as they would to the dogs. A young Indian, indeed, who had lived a considerable time at Panama, and acquired some Spanish, procured for us, unknown to his countrymen, a comfortable share of ripe plantains, which proved of the utmost service, and in all probability prevented us from perishing. This inhospitable usage did not, however, proceed from the natural disposition of the Indians, who are, in general, a kind and compassionate people; but from the offence they had taken at the behaviour of our companions, who had forced the Indian guides to direct them during the remainder of their journey. The severity of the rainy season being then so great, that even the Indians themselves, who have very little regard either to the weather or to the roads, considered travelling as almost impossible.

THEIR resentment against us increased, as they did not find these guides return so soon as they expected; and in consequence of this disappointment, supposing it to a-



rise from their having been murdered by the ship's company, it was determined to revenge the supposed loss upon me and my unhappy companions. A large pile of wood was accordingly prepared for that purpose, and in the flames of which we were to resign our breath: but they were at last dissuaded from executing their cruel intentions, by the interposition of their chief, named Lacenta, who proposed sending us northward, under the care of two guides, who might learn from the Indians on the coast what was become of their friends.

Two guides were accordingly appointed, one of whom was the generous Indian who had before assisted us, and the other our inveterate enemy. During the march, we only had dry maiz for food, and that given us with a sparing hand. Our lodging was the bare earth, which was cold and wet, for it rained, thundered, and lightened continually; and the dropping of the trees, which were our only covering, increased the severity. The third night we rested ourselves on the top of a small hill, which in the morning was, by the

rain that had fallen while we slept, formed into an island, the adjacent lands being covered with water. In this wretched and forlorn situation, we were abandoned by our guides, who made the best of their way back to their own country. The third day after their departure, we perceived the waters were considerably fallen, and we proceeded on our journey, directing our steps to the northward, by the help of a pocket compass; and about six in the evening, reached the banks of a very deep and rapid river, over which we perceived our ship-mates had lately passed, as a tree newly felled lay across the stream.

AFTER some consultation, in which we forgot that this river might owe its depth and rapidity to the rains, it was agreed, that we were past the main ridge of the Andes, which divides the northern and southern sides of the Isthmus, and that we could not therefore be far from the north sea. In consequence of this determination, we endeavoured to cross the river over this incommodious bridge, but found it so slippery, that we could not stand upon it; nor was it without difficulty we got over

it astride. We however all gained the opposite bank, except Bowman, who fell into the river, and being but a weak man, and loaded with four hundred pieces of eight at his back, we concluded he had perished, as the stream soon hurried him out of sight. When we landed, we searched for a path, which we imagined our former companions must have made, but the search was in vain; for had there been any such thing, it was now covered with mud and ooze. This disappointment determined us to cross the river a second time by the help of the tree, which we accordingly accomplished, and after a walk of about a quarter of an hour, found Bowman sitting on the bank; the stream had it seems hurried him to an eddy, near which were fortunately a few boughs, by the help of which he had reached the shore.

THE day following, being the fifth of our present journey, we were so weak for want of food, that had not providence directed us to a maccaw tree, on the berries of which we fed with greediness, we must inevitably have perished. On the 6th we reached another river, into which that we

had before crossed discharged its waters; and as there was a necessity for our passing this rapid stream, we knew not how to form a bridge, as we had amongst us only a long knife. After some deliberation, it was determined to cut a sufficient number of hollow bamboes, of which there are plenty in the woods, and to form them into two bark logs, of sufficient dimensions to carry us down the stream. Accordingly we went cheerfully to work, tying them together with the twigs of a shrub like a vine. When we had prepared our little floats, we took up our lodging upon a small hill, and having gathered a sufficient quantity of wood, made a good fire; but had not been long seated round it, before there arose the most terrible storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, accompanied with a sulphureous smell, which almost choaked us, while the rain soon extinguished our fire. About twelve o'clock at night, we heard the dreadful sound of the waters tumbling from the mountains, and soon after perceived them pouring upon us from every side, with the most frightful rapidity. We were therefore forced to seek



shelter among the cotton trees, that grew there in great plenty; but most of them being free from branches to the height of forty or fifty feet, there was no possibility of climbing them. I was, however, fortunate enough to find one, in the side of which the hand of time had formed a cavity about four feet from the ground. I immediately took shelter in this hollow space, in the middle of which I found a knob, that served me for a stool. I was, however, forced to sit in a very uneasy posture, the cavity not being high enough for me to sit upright; but, wearied out with fatigue, I fell asleep, till the trees and rubbish swept down by the flood, dashed with such violence against my asylum, that it trembled with the shocks, and soon roused me from that comfortable composure.

It is impossible for words to paint the terrors that now overwhelmed my mind. At last the morning-star appeared, but the water, which ran with excessive rapidity, reached up to my knees; though they could not be less than five feet from the surface of the ground. The storm abated with the dawn of the morning, the sun a-

rose with splendor, and the flood soon after retired from the land. This encouraged me to quit my narrow habitation, though the ground was very slippery, and my limbs benumbed with cold. I, however, made shift to reach the spot where we had made our fire, and called aloud for my companions; but the only answer I received was the melancholy echo of my own voice. Despair now seized my soul, and I dropped dispirited on the ground; but was soon after revived by the approach of Mr. Higginson, followed by our other companions. They had, it seems, also found refuge among the trees, and there saved themselves from being swept away by the rapidity of the waters. After having returned thanks to God for our remarkable preservation, we searched about for our bamboes, but found them full of water, and consequently of no use. This misfortune was, in all probability, owing to the little care we took in cutting them; for we perceived they were cracked in many places.

WE were now in the utmost dilemma, not knowing what course to take. At

length it was agreed, to attempt the difficult task to return to the Indian settlement from whence we came. In our journey along the bank of the river, we were agreeably surprised with the sight of a deer lying fast asleep; and we should certainly have killed the creature, had not the person who attempted it forgot to wad his piece, by which neglect the shot tumbled out just before the gun went off. The noise however, roused the deer, which immediately swam across the river and escaped. This was the eighth day of our march, during which we had only fed on a few maccaw berries, and the pith of a bibby tree.

BUT soon after our disappointment with regard to the deer, we perceived the track of a wild hog, and struck directly into it, hoping it might bring us into a plantain walk, as this creature is very fond of that fruit. Nor were we disappointed; for we soon perceived two Indian plantations. But now our hearts began to fail us; for though we were on the point of perishing with hunger, yet the terrors of immediate death, which we knew we must undergo,

provided their friends were not returned, overwhelmed us, and for some time fixed us like statues to the spot where we were standing. At last it was agreed that I should venture alone to the plantation, and the rest of my companions either follow me or retire, according to the reception I met with from the Indians.

ACCORDINGLY I repaired to the huts; but on entering one of them, where there was some meat boiling over the fire, the heat of the house, and the scent of the victuals, so strongly affected me, that I fainted away. The Indians soon brought me to myself, gave me something to eat, and seemed to treat me with more than usual tenderness. What contributed to revive me chiefly, was my perceiving among them those very persons on whose account we were so near being put to death; and it afterwards appeared, that our ship-mates had treated them with particular kindness, and they endeavoured by every method to express their gratitude.

As soon as I was recovered, they enquired for my companions, and being informed, that they waited at a small distance,



soon brought them all in, except Mr. Goffson, who was so weary he could not proceed any farther; they therefore carried refreshment to him, and then brought him to the cabin.

WE staid here seven days, and were treated with the utmost humanity and tenderness. But being very desirous of reaching the north sea as soon as possible, four of the stoutest young men were appointed to conduct us. We now travelled with such expedition, that in one day we reached the river where we found the tree, tho' we had before spent three days in going thither. After proceeding about a mile along the banks, we found a canoe, in which we all embarked, and instead of going down the stream, paddled up against the current. At night we lodged in a house, where we were kindly treated; and the next day embarked again, having two more hands added to our number: so that we had now six Indians, all desirous of exerting their utmost endeavours in the service; and, in six days, they brought us to the house of Lacenta, the person who before saved us from the flames.

THIS house is situated on the summit of a fine little hill, decorated with groves of the stateliest cotton trees I ever saw. The bodies of these trees were in general six feet in diameter, nay, some of them eight, nine, ten, and eleven feet; for four Indians and myself took hand in hand round a tree, and could not fathom it by three feet. Here was also a stately plantain walk, and a grove of other small trees, which would make a pleasant artificial wilderness, were art and industry properly exerted.

THE area of this pleasant hill is at least an hundred acres of land. It is a peninsula of an oval form, being almost surrounded with two large rivers, one coming from the east, the other from the west. These streams approach within forty feet of each other at the Isthmus, where they separate again, and after embracing the hill, join their waters on the other side, making there one large river, which runs very swift: there is therefore but one way to approach this seat, which, as I before observed, is not above forty feet in breadth, between the rivers on each side; and this

passage is fenced with hollow bamboes, popes-heads, and prickle-pears, planted so thick from one side the neck of land to the other, that it is impossible for an enemy to pass it.

ON this delightful hill, fifty principal men of the country reside, all under the command of Lacenta, a prince whose power extends over all the south side of the Isthmus of Darien: indeed, both the Indians there and on the north side, pay him great respect; but the south side is his country, and this hill his palace. There is only one canoe belonging to it, which serves to ferry over the prince and his subjects.

ON our arrival, Lacenta discharged our guides, telling us, that it was now impossible to travel to the north side of the Isthmus, the rainy season being in its height, and travelling excessively bad; adding, that we should stay with him, where particular care should be taken of us; and we were obliged to comply.

WE had not been long at this prince's seat, before an incident happened, which tended greatly to increase the good opini-

on Lacenta and his people had already conceived of us, and brought me into particular esteem.

It happened, that one of Lacenta's wives being indisposed was to be let blood, which the Indians perform in the following manner: the patient is seated on a stone in the river, while another with a small bow shoots little arrows into the naked body of the patient, as fast as possible; but the arrows are shouldered, so that they penetrate no farther than we generally thrust our lancets, and if by chance they open a vein which is full of wind, and the blood spouts out a little, they will immediately leap and skip about, shewing many antic gestures, by way of rejoicing and triumph.

I stood by while this operation was performing on Lacenta's lady; and, perceiving their ignorance, told the chief, that if he pleased, I would shew him a better way, without putting the patient to so much pain. Lacenta expressed a desire of seeing what I said performed, and at his command I bound up her arm with a piece of bark, and with my lancet opened a vein, but this rash attempt had like to have cost



me my life; for Lacenta, seeing the blood issue out in a stream, and not being apprised of it, swore by his tooth, that if she did any otherwise than well, he would have my heart's blood as a recompence. I was not at all moved, but desired him to have patience; and after taking away about twelve ounces, bound up her arm, and desired she might rest till the next day, by which means the fever abated, and she in a short time perfectly recovered. This gained me so much reputation, that Lacenta came to me, and before all his attendants bowed and kissed my hand, while others did the same to my knee, and some even kissed my feet; after which I was taken up in a hammock, and carried on men's shoulders, Lacenta himself making a speech in my favour, and commending me as far superior to any of their doctors. Thus I was carried about from plantation to plantation, and lived in great splendor and repute, administering both physick and phlebotomy to those that wanted my assistance: for though I lost my salves and plaisters, when the negro ran away with my knapsack, yet I had preserved a box of

ointments, and a few medicines wrapt up in an oil-cloth in my pocket, where I generally carried them.

IN this manner I lived several months among the Indians, who in a manner adored me. Some of these had been slaves to the Spaniards, and made their escape; which I suppose was the reason for their expressing a desire of being baptized; perhaps more for the sake of having an European name given them than from the knowledge they had of christianity.

DURING my abode with Lacenta, I often accompanied him when he went out to hunt, in which he took great delight, there being plenty of game in the adjacent country. During one of these incursions to the south-east, we passed by a river where the Spaniards were gathering gold. This river, I imagine, to be one of those which falls into the gulph of St. Michael. When we came near the place where they were at work, we stole unperceived through the woods, and placing ourselves behind the trees, observed the method they used in collecting this metal, which was in the following manner. They dipt small wooden

dishes softly into the water, and took them up half full of sand, which they drew gently out of the stream, and found among the sand more or less gold, which they separated from the sand and dirt, by shaking the whole together; the latter rising over the brims of the dish together with the water, while the gold settles to the bottom. This done, they dry it in the sun, and afterwards pound it in a mortar. Then they take it out and spread it on paper, and drawing a load-stone over it, all the particles of the iron, &c. are attracted from it, and the gold left clean and pure. In this manner they work as long as the dry season continues, which is about three months; for during the rains, the gold is washed from the mountains by violent rains, and the rivers are then generally very deep: but in the gathering season, when the floods are subsided, the waters are not above a foot deep. In this manner they collect a very large quantity of gold, some say, 20000 pounds weight in a season; but however that be, the quantity washed down from the mountains by the rains is incredible.

DURING these incursions I made with

Lacenta, my four companions tarried at his seat; and I soon perceived that he intended to keep me in this country all my life. This discovery greatly affected my spirits; but I was careful to conceal my anxiety from the chief. One day as we were pursuing our sport, a pecary or wild hog we had started ran the greatest part of the day, and at last foiled both the Indians and their dogs. This disappointment irritated Lacenta, and he expressed with impatience his desire, that some better method of managing this sort of game could be discovered. This gave me an opportunity of commending our English dogs, and of making an offer to bring him some over, provided he would suffer me to go thither for a short time. He stood silent for some time; but at last swore by his tooth, I should have my liberty, together with my four companions, provided I would swear in like manner to return and settle among them; for he had before promised to give me his daughter, as soon as she was of a proper age. I accepted readily of the condition, and the Indian added, that he would



at my return advance me beyond my expectation.

THE next day we were accordingly dismissed, under the conduct of seven stout men. We had also four women to carry our provisions and my cloaths, which consisted only of a linen frock, and a pair of breeches. I had saved these in hopes of once more enjoying the company of Christians; for at this time I went naked like the savages, and was painted by their women.

WE travelled over many prodigious mountains, and at last came to one much higher than the rest, the ascent of which took us up four days. When we reached the top of this amazing eminence, we found our heads greatly affected with a giddiness, and perceived the tops of the mountains we had passed before greatly below us. Sometimes we could not see them for the clouds which flew over them, though they were below us, and when they broke, we could discern the eminences appearing like islands in the ocean. We were now obliged to pass over so narrow a ridge, that we were persuaded it would have been al-

most impossible to have walked in safety, we therefore thought it the most prudent method to crawl along the top of this amazing precipice; the Indians also did the same, handing their bows, arrows and luggage, from one to another.

WHEN we reached the foot of the mountains, we found a river, that ran into the north sea, and near the banks of it were a few Indian huts, that afforded us indifferent entertainment. Here we lay one night, and was the first house we had seen for six days; our lodging before being only hammocks fastened to two trees, and our covering plantain leaves.

THE next morning we pursued our journey, and two days after we reached the sea-side, where we were met by forty of the principal Indians of the country, who welcomed us to their houses. They were all dressed in their finest robes, which are long white gowns, reaching down to their ancles, and fringed at the bottom. They carried half pikes in their hands, and moved in great order.

ON the 10th in the morning, we were roused from sleep by the sound of two

guns from a ship in the road, and immediately prepared for paying a visit to our countrymen, being persuaded she came from England. We were not disappointed; for we found she was an English sloop, and that she had a few days before taken a Spanish tartan, and brought her into the road. We went on board the sloop with our Indian friends, and were received with a very hearty welcome. My four companions were presently known, and caressed by the ship's crew, while I sat among the Indians, painted in their manner, being willing to see if they could discover me in this disguise; and it was near an hour before one of the crew, looking attentively upon me, cried out, Here is our doctor; when they all immediately congratulated my arrival among them. But it was near a month before I could clean my skin from the stains made by the Indian paint. We now parted with our Indian friends, and sailed for Carthagena.



*A description of Greenland by eight Englishmen who were left ashore all the winter in the year 1630.*

THREE ships being fitted out for Greenland in the year 1630. of which the Salutation was one, set sail from the river Thames on the first of May, and arrived in Greenland the eleventh of June following. The ships soon after dispersed to several harbours for the conveniency of fishing. And the Salutation being something straitned for provision the latter end of the year, set eight men ashore at a place pretty much frequented by rein-deer, to kill venison, leaving them a boat, and orders to follow the ship to Green Harbour, which lies to the southward of the place where they went ashore. These men having killed fourteen or fifteen deer, lay that night a-shoar, and proposed next day to have gone on board a ship, but a great quantity of ice driving towards the shore, obliged the ship to stand so far out to sea,



that when they came to Green Harbour she was out of sight: However, the ships being to rendezvous in Bellfount, further to the southward; and being to leave the country within three days, our huntsmen began to be very anxious, lest the shipping should be gone from thence too before they arrived: They thought it proper therefore to fling their venison into the sea, in order to lighten the boat, and make the best of their way to Bellfount, distant from thence about sixteen leagues; but none of them knowing the coast very well, they overshot their port above ten leagues, when being sensible of their error they returned to the northward; but one of their company being still positive Bellfount lay further to the south, they were induced to sail to the southward again, till they were a second time convinced of their mistake, and then they turned their boat about to the north again, and at length arrived at Bellfount; but had spent so much time in rowing backwards and forwards, that the ships had actually left the coast, and were gone for England, to their great astonishment; being provided neither with cloaths,

food, firing, or house to shelter themselves from the piercing cold they were to expect in so rigorous a climate. They stood some time looking on one another as men amazed, at the distress they were on a sudden reduced to; but their consternation being a little abated, they began to think of the properest means to subsist themselves during the approaching winter; and the weather being favourable, they agreed in the first place to go to Green Harbour and hunt for venison, having two dogs with them very fit for that purpose. On the twenty-fifth of August therefore they went in their boat to Green Harbour, where they arrived in twelve hours, being about sixteen leagues to the northward of Bellfouud. Here they set up a tent made with their boat sails, the oars serving for tent poles; and having slept a few hours, went early next morning to their sport, killing seven or eight deer and four bears, and the day following they killed twelve deer more, with which they loaded their boat, and finding another boat, which had been left there by the company, they loaded that with the greaves of whales (being the pie-

ces which remain in the coppers after the oil is drawn from them) and returned with their booty to Bellfound. Here happened to be set up a large substantial booth, which the coopers worked in at the fishing season: It was eighty foot long, and fifty broad; covered with Dutch tiles, and the sides well boarded. Within this booth these sailors determined to build another of less dimensions, being furnished with boards and timber by pulling down a booth which stood near the former; and from the chimneys of three furnaces used for the boiling of oil, they got a thousand bricks: They found also four hogsheds of very fine lime, which mingled with the sand on the sea-shore, made excellent mortar. But the weather was now grown so cold, that they were obliged to have two fires to keep their mortar from freezing. They persisted however in their work, and raised a wall of a brick thickness against one of the sides of their innermost booth; but wanting bricks to finish the rest in like manner, they nailed thick boards on each side the timbers, and filled up the space between with sand, by which means

it became so tight and close, that the least breath of air could not enter in: and their chimney's vent was into the greater booth. The length of this lesser booth, or rather house, was twenty feet, the breadth sixteen feet, and the height ten; their ceiling being made of deal boards five or six times double, and so overlaid that no air could possibly come in from thence. Their door they did not only make as strong and close as possible, but lined it with a bed which they found there; and for windows they made none, except a little hole in the tiles of the greater booth, by which they received some little light down the chimney of the lesser. Their next work was to make them four cabbins, choosing to lie two in each cabin. Their bedding was the skins of the rain-deer, the same the Laplanders use, and they found them exceeding warm: and for firing they took to pieces some casks, and seven or eight of the boats which were left behind (for it seems they use a great many boats in whale-fishing, which they leave in the country every winter, rather than be at the trouble of carrying them backwards and for-



wards.) Our sailors stowed their firing between the beams and the roof of the greater booth, in order to make it the warmer, and keep out the snow, which would have covered every thing in the greater booth, if it had not been for this contrivance.

UPON the 12th of September, observing a piece of ice come driving towards the shore, with two morfes (or sea-horses) asleep upon it, they went out in their boat with a harping iron and spears, and killed them both; and on the 19th of the same month, another, which was some addition to their food. But taking a very narrow survey of all their provisions, they found that there was not half enough to serve them the whole winter; and therefore they stinted themselves to one meal a day, and agreed to keep Wednesdays and Fridays as fasting days, allowing themselves then only the fritters or greaves of the whales; which, as has been observed already, are only the scraps of the fat of the whale, which are flung away after the oil is gotten out of them, and is very leathsome food. By the 10th of October the

nights were grown long, and the weather so cold, that the sea was frozen over; and having no business now to divert their thoughts as hitherto, they began again to reflect on their miserable circumstances; sometimes complaining of the cruelty of the master of the ship, in leaving them behind; and at others excusing him, and bewailing his misfortune, as believing him to have perished in the ice. At length, putting their confidence in heaven, which only could relieve them in their great distress, they redoubled their prayers for strength and patience to go through the dismal trial, and received great satisfaction from their devotions, which were no doubt as sincere and fervent as ever were offered up to the Deity.

AND now having surveyed their provisions again, they found that the fritters of the whale were almost all mouldy, having taken some wet; and of their bear and venison there was scarce enough left to afford them five meals a week; whereupon it was agreed to live four days of the week upon mouldy fritters, and the other three upon bear and venison: and lest they

should want firing hereafter to dress their meat, they thought it proper to roast every day half a deer and stow it up in hogheads, and with this kind of food they filled three hogheads and an half, leaving so much raw as would serve to roast every Sunday a quarter, and a quarter for Christmas-day. It being now the fourteenth of October the sun left them, and they saw it no more till the third of February; But they had the moon all the time, both day and night, though very much obscured by the clouds and foul weather. There was also a glimmering kind of day-light for eight hours the latter end of October, which shortened every day till the first of December, from which time to the twentieth of the same month they could perceive no day-light at all: It was now one continued night, there appearing only in clear weather a little whiteness, like the dawn of day, towards the south. On the first of January they found their day a little to encrease. They counted their days, it seems, in the dark season by the moon, and were so exact, that at the return of the shipping they were able to tell the very day

of the month on which the fleet arrived. As for light within doors, they made them three lamps of some sheet-lead they found upon one of the coolers, and there happened to be oil enough to supply them left in the cooper's tent; for wicks they made use of rope-yarn; and these lamps were one of the greatest comforts to them in that long dismal night. But still their misery was such that they could not forbear sometimes uttering hasty speeches against the authors of their misfortunes: At other times reflecting on their former ill-spent lives, they looked upon this as a just punishment of their offences; and at other times they hoped they were reserved as a wonderful instance of God's mercy in their deliverance, and continued constantly to fall down on their knees two or three times a day and implore the protection of the Almighty.

WITH the new year the cold encreased to that degree that it raised blisters in their flesh sometimes, as if they had been burnt, and the iron they touched stuck to their fingers. When they went abroad for water the cold often seized them in such a



manner, that it made them sore as if they had been severely beaten. Their water the first part of the winter issued from a bay of ice, and ran down into a kind of basin or receptacle by the sea-side, where it remained with a thick ice over it, which they dug open at one certain place with pick-axes every day. This continued to the tenth of January, and then they drank snow water melted with an hot iron until the twentieth of May following.

AND now they took another review of their provisions, which they found would not last them above six weeks longer; but to alleviate their misery, on the third of February they were cheered again with the bright rays of the sun, which shone upon the tops of the snowy mountains with an inconceivable lustre. To them at least this afforded the most delightful scene that ever was beheld. And after a night of many weeks or months, what could be imagined more glorious or pleasing to a mortal eye? As an addition to their joy also the bears began to appear again, on the flesh of which animal they had made many hearty meals. But, as the writer of

this narrative observes, the bears were as ready to devour our countrymen, as they were the bears; and being pinched with hunger in this barren place, came up to their very door. One of these creatures with her cub they met at the entrance of their apartment, and gave her such a reception with their pikes and lances, that they laid her dead upon the spot, and the young one was glad to make his escape. The weather was so cold that they could not stay to flay her, but dragged the beast into their house, and there went to work, cutting her into pieces of a stone weight, one of which served them for a dinner, and upon this they fed twenty days, esteeming her flesh beyond venison; only her liver did not agree with them, for upon the eating it, their skins peeled off; though one of the company who was sick, attributes his cure in part to the eating of it. If it be demanded how they kept their venison and bears flesh without salt, it is to be observed, the cold is such that no corps or carcase ever putrifies. Flesh needs no salt to keep it here, and that was their happiness, for had they been stocked with

salt provisions, they had infallibly died of the scurvy, as others did who were left on shore much better provided with liquors and other necessaries than these poor men were. But to proceed. By that time they had eaten up this bear, others came about their booth frequently, to the number of forty and more, of which they killed seven, (one of them six foot high at least) roasting their flesh upon wooden spits, having no other kitchen furniture except a frying-pan they found in one of the booths, and having now plenty of provision, they eat heartily two or three times a day, and could find their strength encrease apace.

It was now the 16th of March, and the days of a reasonable length, and the fowls which in the winter time were fled to the southward, began to resort to Greenland again in great abundance. Here they live and breed in the summer, feeding upon small fish. The foxes also which had kept close in their holes under the rocks all winter, now came abroad and preyed upon the fowls, of which our countrymen having taken some, baited traps with their skins, and caught fifty foxes in them, which they

roasted and found to be very good meat, at least in the opinion of men, who had fed hitherto pretty much upon bears-flesh. Thus they continued taking fowls and foxes till the first of May, meeting with no further misfortunes, except the loss of one of their two mastiff dogs, which went from their house one morning in the middle of March, and was never seen afterwards, being over-powered probably, and eaten by the bears.

THE weather beginning to grow warm in May, they rambled about in search of willocks eggs, a fowl about the bigness of a duck, of which they found some; being a change of diet they were much pleased with. And now the season coming on for the arrival of shipping, they went some of them every day almost to the top of a mountain to see if they could discern the water in the sea, which they had no sight of till the 24th of this month, when it blowing a storm, and the wind setting from the main ocean, broke the ice in the bay, and turning about soon after easterly, carried great part of the ice out to sea, but still the water did not come within three miles



of their dwelling. The next morning, the 25th of May, none of their men happened to go abroad, but one of them being in the outward booth heard somebody hale the house, in the same manner as failors do a ship; to which the men in the outward booth answered in seamen's terms; they were then just going to prayers, and staid but for the man in the outward booth to join with them. Sure no failors were ever so devout! But even failors will address themselves to heaven in their distress, when no human aid can help them; as sick men send for the priest, when the physician hath given them over. But to proceed. The man who hailed them was one of the boats crew that belonged to an English ship just come from England; which our religious failors no sooner understood, but they put off their devotions and ran out to meet their countrymen, looking upon them as so many angels sent from heaven to their relief. And certainly the transports of joy they felt on this occasion, if it may be conceived, can never be expressed. But there was one mortification still in store, which no man would

have expected: One of the ships which now arrived was commanded by the same master which left these poor wretches on shore; and he, barbarous brute! in order to excuse his own inhumanity, began to revile and curse them, calling them rogues, and runaways. And this same man, it seems, had left seven or eight other men in Greenland two years before, who were never heard of afterwards; for which no doubt, he richly deserved the gallows, though our laws take but little notice of offences of this kind. But notwithstanding the barbarity of their own captain, the commander and officers of the other ship took care they should be kindly used and brought to England when the season for whale-fishing was over; where they received a gratuity from the Russia company, and were otherwise well provided for by them. And perhaps there is no instance in history of a company of men in so exquisite a distress, who shewed more courage and patience, or made a wiser provision for their preservation than these did. And, as the writer of this narrative observes, Greenland belongs to the crown of En-

gland now by double right, for we did not only first discover it, and begin the whale-fishery there; but these our countrymen did in a wonderful manner a second time take possession of the country for the king's use, being the first that ever did inhabit it the year round, and perhaps the last that ever will. And here it may not be improper to record the names of these eight heroick Englishmen, not one of whom lost either his life or limbs, though left destitute of all necessaries, in a country within twelve degrees of the pole, viz. William Fakely, gunner; Edward Pelham (the writer of the narrative) gunner's mate; John Wise, and Robert Goodfellow, seamen; Thomas Ayers, whale-cutter; Henry Bett, cooper; John Daws, and Richard Kellet, landmen.

F I N I S.







